

The CHINESE TELEGRAPH

# Hongkong Telegraph

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## MURDER TRIAL SPEECHES

## ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF KNOTS.

## COUNSEL'S DEMONSTRATIONS IN COURT.

## DEFENCE NOT "FRAME-UP."

The Castle Peak murder trial, which has engaged the attention of Judge, jury and counsel at the Criminal Sessions for over a week, entered on its last stage this morning when counsel made their final addresses to the jury. His Lordship will sum up this afternoon when the jury is expected to give its verdict. There were fewer spectators in Court this morning, probably due to the fact that counsel's speeches are not translated except to the prisoner, and therefore Chinese spectators have little interest in them.

In his address to the jury, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, counsel for the Crown, reviewed the evidence and suggested that the knot found in the rope was an excellent one for strangulation but not one to be used for hanging. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in his address, pointed out that the Crown did not reveal the true nature of their case until yesterday afternoon, and suggested that that was a matter for the great consideration of the jury.

## COULD HER FEET TOUCH GROUND?

Inspector Lane was recalled. One witness has said that the woman said she would not like to die or go away as she wanted to make a brief statement to him before bringing up her children. And she was later incorporated in a fuller statement made later, although she had them in the house.

I have placed before you the main facts. You have heard the evidence and I am quite sure you will do your duty," concluded Mr. Jenkin.

In answer to Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, witness said he could recall quite clearly what the statement contained.

Counsel for the Crown then called a tailor from the Wing On company following a request from His Lordship made yesterday afternoon when the question of whether a pair of trousers were of the type worn by a man or woman arose. The tailor said this morning that the trousers were of male style and of a pattern in fashion four years ago.

Mr. Jenkin then commented on the references which His Lordship had handed down in connexion with his decision during the earlier stages of the trial that there was a case to go before the jury. Counsel said that a highly important point was raised and one, in the advent of a decision adverse to him, would be argued before the Full Court.

Mr. Fitzroy quoted further reference to show that there was evidence to go before the jury and His Lordship intimated that he would reserve the point.

## THE USE OF THE KNOT.

Counsel for the Crown then rose to address the jury and spoke of the evidence of the *miu tsai*. Prisoner had gone to bed angry and if it was necessary to provide any motive for the crime, it was provided by prisoner himself. Mr. Fitzroy continued to review the evidence and said an extraordinary circumstance came when prisoner arrived at the verandah of the house and looking at his watch found it was 11.30. He looked at his watch shortly afterwards, and then after going through the window found his wife hanging. "I suggest it is utterly impossible for him to have done in seventeen minutes what he tells us he did," added counsel.

Speaking of the ropes Mr. Fitzroy suggested that the knot on the one round the neck was a most excellent one for strangling a person but not for hanging a person. According to the medical evidence the marks could only be caused by strangulation as the prisoner had said that they were not made after death.

"The case for the Crown is that being on bad terms with his wife prisoner made up his mind to do away with her. He deliberately sent out the *miu tsai* and the second child, and by some means he got the woman upstairs and deliberately strangled her. Witnesses have said that the woman was apparently in good health and that she was normal.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## BIG "PICKINGS" AT WU-HAN.

## COMMERCE BEING STEADILY RUINED.

## TRADE UNDER COMPULSION.

A private letter received in Hongkong from a British resident of Hankow gives some idea of the conditions prevailing there now, and the changes that have occurred since the days of the British Concession.

He comments, "Hongkong has the advantage of being a Colony, while we are nobody's children." Referring to the bitter disappointment at the absence of action by the Home Government, he declares that the real cost to Britons at Hankow is the loss of "face" in Central China, and which may lead to the annihilation of British trade in the country.

As to actual conditions at the time of writing, August 3, he states that rioting may break out at Hankow at any moment.

He continues: "The richest Chinese left the port a long time ago, and those left have been financially picked clean by a scientific system of taxation, silver embargo and paper money. The native shops only keep open under threats from the officials of severe punishment if their masters close their doors.

The result is that stocks are not being replenished, as the money used, treasury notes, would be unacceptable if it was not forced on the public by the local government. Rice, salt, and oil are now practically un procurable, and the time is rapidly approaching when something is bound to break. The total sum squeezed from Wu-han must reach a terrific amount, and the problem is where it has all gone to."

The writer then mentions reports that much of the money is being invested in Hongkong property—a very interesting fact, he points out, in view of the agitation by the investors against everything British.

One group of ex-officials is rumoured to have about \$10,000,000 as the share of the pickings at Wu-han.

## THE DUBLIN MURDER.

## FURTHER SUSPECTS RELEASED.

London, Aug. 15. The Dublin police asked that information be refused in the case of Owen-Demelly and Thomas Merigan, charged on remand for conspiring with others for the murder of Mr. Kevin O'Higgins.

The accused were thereupon released.—Reuter.

## BOMB IN BRISBANE.

## ATTEMPT TO DESTROY RECORDS.

Brisbane, Aug. 15. The police are convinced that the explosion of a bomb in the Criminal Investigation Department offices yesterday was intended to destroy records relating to recent robberies.—Reuter.

## FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTY.

## ARRESTED AND LODGED IN GAOL.

Paris, Aug. 15. The Communist Deputy, Mr. Marty, who did not surrender after a Court sentence, has been arrested at Augens, and has been lodged in Sante prison.—Reuter.

## ARGENTINE OPINION.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 15. The United States Embassy here has sent all the newspapers a complete account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in order to enlighten public opinion on the subject.—Reuter's American Service.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## FLIGHT DELAYED.

## BAD WEATHER SENDS PLANE HOME.

## GERMANS TO TRY AGAIN.

Berlin, Aug. 15. The company owning the Bremen announces that an aeroplane was sighted at 11.15 this morning in 53.26 Lat. N., 114° Long. E., proceeding in an east-south-east direction. It is believed here that this news indicates that the aeroplane is returning to Germany on account of bad weather.

Later. The Bremen has returned to Dessau, and landed at 4.20.

The plane had flown over Ireland, and was heading for Cape Race when it met with very heavy storms. An attempt to defy them would have meant certain death, so the airmen decided to return. They dashed down-wind at top speed for home, and the machine landed undamaged and in excellent condition.

The Junker firm state that the attempt will be repeated as soon as the weather permits.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN WELCOME PREPARED.

New York, Aug. 15. Various American cities had been busy preparing for the reception of the Bremen. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago had indicated that they intended to keep great shafts of light all night long in the sky at the principal air ports, and that provision would be made for an adequate supply of police.

Chicago was most enthusiastic at the possibility of being the American terminus of the flight. Mayor Thompson declared that the welcome would be on a scale which would make Colonel Lindbergh's welcome in Paris seem comparatively tame.

Anticipating that the German fliers might have some difficulty owing to the fog, the trans-Atlan-

tic Chamberlin was, to take off at dawn on August 16 with a view to meeting them off the Massachusetts coast, and escorting them to Mitchell Field, on Long Island.—Reuter's American Service.

## TERrible ORDEAL.

Berlin, Aug. 15. The airmen of the Bremen are recovering from the strain of their 22 hours, battle with the elements.

Captain Koehl explains that they flew during a terrible night of storm, through impenetrable fog, with thunder, lightning and rain, and lost an hour on schedule time.

The wind tossed the plane badly, and the machine was twice out of control, though the engines were working perfectly.

They were hardly able to ascertain whether they were flying over land or water, and the engines were devouring fuel alarmingly. The airmen then decided to give up the flight in view of the similar weather ahead.

—Reuter.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ONE MACHINE CRASHES.

Bremen, Aug. 15. The Europa had flown over the North Sea for thirty minutes when of a sudden engine trouble developed and compelled Ristiz to turn back hurriedly. He experienced a difficulty in finding a landing place owing to pitch darkness, until aerodrome lights were espied and then a landing was made precipitately. The aeroplane came down with a crash, breaking the landing gear and propeller.

It is reported that another junker will be offered the crew in order to make a re-attempt.

## Heading for Chicago.

Dessau, Aug. 15. The Bremen is heading for Chicago if the fuel lasts out.

London, Aug. 15. The Bremen was seen passing over Wakefield at 1.40 this morning.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 15. The Bremen passed over Blackpool at 2.45 this morning. She left Dessau at 6.20 last night.—Reuter.

Later. It is reported from Kingstown and Dublin that the Bremen passed over at 5.15 a.m.—Reuter.

## War Records.

London, Aug. 15. "Iron" rations also tea, lemons, chocolates and sausage for each

commissary.

London, Aug. 15. Lt. Col. D. J. Comyn, D.S.O., C.M.G., Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Murray Barrack.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## SERIOUS LAPSE BY SOLDIERS.

## TWO K.O.S.B. MEN SENT TO PRISON.

## FRAUDULENT COLLECTION.

A number of residents on the Peak have been victimised by two soldiers from the King's Own Scottish Borderers who have succeeded in obtaining a sum of money by pretending that they were soliciting subscriptions for a fund on behalf of the widow of one of their comrades, Private Prince, who was recently drowned while bathing at Taiwan Bay. The culprits, Lance Corporal S. Lockhead and Lance Corporal E. R. Hart, appeared before Mr. E. L. Lindell, at the Central Police Court this morning, in response to a number of charges arising from these frauds.

The Magistrate: The first charge preferred against you is this: that you two together, on or about the 23rd of last month, obtained the sum of \$50 from Mr. E. L. Sim, at No. 26, The Peak, by means of false pretences: those false pretences being that you were authorised by the Regiment to collect money on behalf of the widow of the late Private Prince, whereas in fact you were not so authorised. You did that with intent to defraud: that is to say, to keep the money for yourself. What do you say to that charge?

Both defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship: The second charge is that you attempted to obtain money from the second complainant, Major Wolfe-Murray, in exactly the same way, pretending to collect money on behalf of the widow of Private Prince, with intent to defraud him, on or about the same date.

Both defendants also pleaded guilty to this charge.

His Worship: A further charge is now preferred against you, that on or about the 27th of last month, you obtained the sum of \$5 in exactly the same way, with the same excuse, and with the same intention to defraud, from Mr. C. I. Cooke, at No. 9, The Peak.

To this charge also both defendants returned a plea of guilty. They made no statement.

A Serious View.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., who appeared to prosecute, was asked by his Worship if it was supposed that the defendants had obtained any more money besides the \$5, and replied that he understood the equivalent of \$6 or \$7 was collected.

His Worship: Have defendants paid over any of the monies which they obtained?

Mr. Booth: No. If I may say so, I am instructed to say that the military authorities take a serious view of the case, that is why they have taken it to the civil authorities. Second defendant assisted the military authorities in their investigations and was of considerable value to them. First defendant was identified by Major Wolfe-Murray, and was arrested and put in the guard room. Second defendant voluntarily gave himself up.

Later Mr. Booth also said: Another point, your Worship. These men said that they were collecting on behalf of the widow of Private Prince. I can produce records to show that the late Private Prince was not married.

His Worship: Addressing the first defendant, Lockheed, said:

—For your share in getting the \$50 from Mr. Sim you will go to prison with hard labour for two months. On each of the other two charges, one month each, making four months in all.

As regards the second defendant, Hart, His Worship sentenced him to one month on each charge, making three months in all.

In passing these sentences, his Worship remarked: It seems to be a deliberate and bare-faced fraud on the public."

At the conclusion of the case, the Press was asked to say that other residents on the Peak who may have been defrauded by the defendants are requested to communicate with Lt. Col. D. J. Comyn, D.S.O., C.M.G., Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Murray Barrack.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## CHIANG CAUSES SURPRISE.

## NANKING OBSERVERS ARE DUMBFOUNDED.

## WU-HAN FORCES STILL ADVANCING DOWN-RIVER.

## THE SOUTHERN RETREAT.

The resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has come as a great surprise to observers at Nanking, who state that he was in a strong position there. However, the threat from the Northern forces is serious, and there is also the advance of the Wu-han troops down-river to be taken into account.

Apparently the Kwangsi armies are to combine with the Wu-han forces, and thus the South is again to be united in the name of Nationalism. Meanwhile Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Ningpo.

The report of General Golen's departure from Hankow is stated to have been premature. He is still there, but is to leave shortly, on a long-overdue "holiday."

## RUSSIAN GENERAL'S "HOLIDAY."

## THE NORTHERN ADVANCE.

## Troop Activity at Nanking.

Nanking, Aug. 15. The remaining soldiers belonging to the 37th Army have crossed over the river from Fukow. With them they brought locomotives, field artillery and munitions.—Naval Wireless.

Troops at Chinkiang.

Chinkiang, Aug. 15. The movement of troops continues, men arriving both from the North bank and from Nanking. The latter are travelling by train.—Naval Wireless.

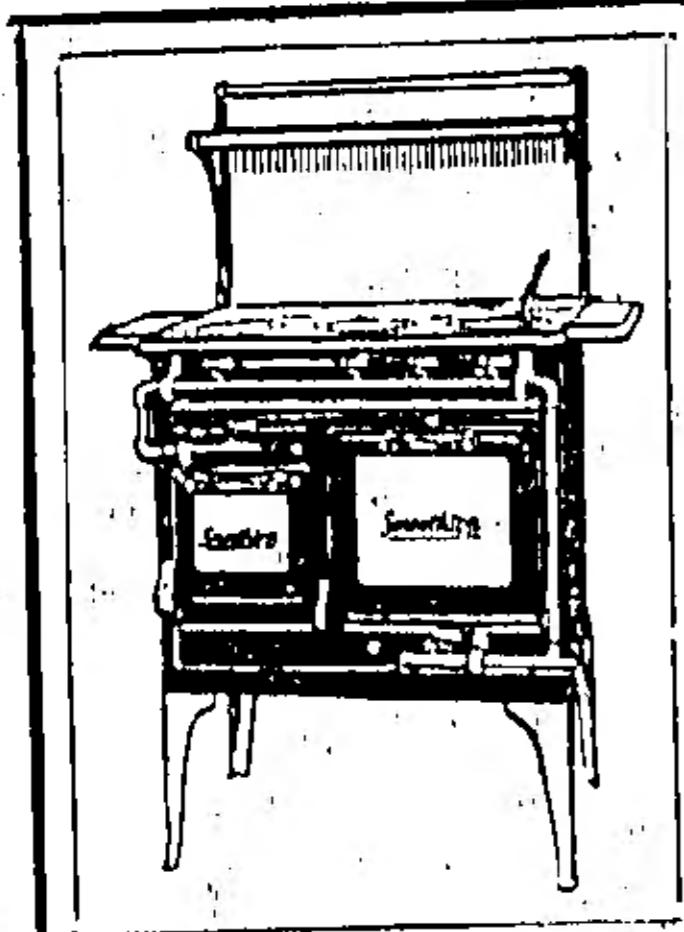
## CHIANG AT NINGPO.

## Sends His Family to America.

Shanghai, Aug. 15. It is rumoured that in consequence of Chiang Kai-shek's resignation the Nanking Government will lose other members by resignation, although nothing official is known at present. It would appear that the task

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## CASTLE PEAK CASE.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S  
PROCEEDINGS.

In yesterday's hearing of the Castle Peak murder trial, Mr. Fitzroy continued his cross-examination. The prisoner said when he cut his wife down the amount of rope between the place where he cut it and the rafter was a little over a foot. He did not touch the rope again and he did not know of anyone else doing so. He could not remember whether he left the rope there when he left the house. Before he removed to Shamshui Po, however, he removed the rope off the rafter.

Replying to His Lordship, prisoner said he did not take down the rope connected to the beam when he cut the body down.

Why did you not take it all down?—It did not occur to me. Prisoner was further questioned with regard to the rope, when he said that his eye-sight was bad, and as he was not wearing glasses at the time when his wife hung herself he could not identify the rope produced.

Answering His Lordship, prisoner said there were several nails in the beam.

What do you mean by several?—Well, there were several. I did not count them. Only one person in the world would think of counting the nails in the house.

In answer to further questions he said the rope in court was not the same as that with which he tied up his bicycle as it was thicker. He said he thought there was some rope in his house similar to that in court.

## Mui Tsai Coached.

The mui tsai, he continued, belonged formerly to Li Wai, his wife's brother, and she had been given to him two years ago. After the tragedy she was taken back to Li Wai by the police, and whatever she had said there she had been coached to say.

Prisoner admitted that the mui tsai was with him until the time of his arrest, and it was after his arrest that she was taken back to Li Wai. So far as he knew there was no communication between the mui tsai and Li Wai prior to his arrest.

Prisoner was shown a looped rope and was asked if he made the knot, to which he replied in the negative.

Mr. Fitzroy: I put it to you that after the mui tsai had gone out you deliberately knotted the rope round your wife's neck and strangled her.—I did not. Do you think anyone could strangle another person without assistance? You try it yourself and see.

Was there a struggle between you and your wife, you at one end of the rope and she at the other?—No. I was up in the plantation with the mui tsai.

She says you were not.—It is not true.

I put it to you it was after you took your wife down stairs and washed the floors that you went to the plantation.—No.

Did you try to hang her before you went to the plantation?—No. You say that what the mui tsai said is a whole fabrication and tissue of lies?—Yes. She might have made a mistake and she did not remember things correctly.

## Whose Trousers.

Prisoner was then questioned with regard to the pair of tattered trousers which were found in a pond, and which the mui tsai said had been worn by the prisoner's wife.

Prisoner said those trousers were male style and did not belong to his wife. In explaining the difference between men's and women's trousers, around the waist, the prisoner informed Mr. Fitzroy that he could get hold of anybody in the court and see for himself the difference.

The trousers were very thin, he said, and at the time of the tragedy, when it was cold weather, no one would be wearing such thin

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. P. C. A.  
[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir—I was very pleased to learn from the letter of the Honorary Secretary of the local S. P. C. A., published to-day, of the Society's intention of making an appeal to the members of the general public for greater support.

There are, no doubt, some people whose love of animals does not extend beyond that of their own pets, yet I feel sure that in this Colony there must be hundreds who are far from being indifferent to the welfare of all animals.

Many liberal donations, I believe, have been received by the Society in the past, and while appreciating the valuable support of the generous donors, yet it is hardly fair to expect the whole responsibility of maintaining the Society to fall on them. I feel that the proposed step of inviting as many as possible of the members of the general public to lend their sympathy and interest, and to assist in furnishing the Society with a regular source of income annually will meet with a ready response.

To take a share in the supporting of an active movement for the benefit of our dumb friends will be regarded by all animal lovers as a welcome duty.

I wonder how many active members there are on the books of the Society. I have never seen a list published by it yet.

I trust the Society's efforts will result not only in greater financial, but also in numerical strength.

—Yours, etc., SYMPATHISER.

## OBITUARY.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS SERVICE  
IN HONGKONG.

The death occurred at Stanmore, on July 14, of Mr. Charles Ford, I.S.O., F.L.S., at the age of 83. Mr. Ford retired from the position of Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, Hongkong, in 1902, after a service of 31 years. At the time of his arrival in the Colony, the hillsides of the island were almost bare of vegetation, save for scattered patches of scrub and rough grass. When he left, they were to a large extent covered with forest trees and had become a picture of charm and beauty, which never fails to excite admiration. Mr. Ford was an accomplished botanist, and from time to time made journeys of exploration in the adjoining province of Kwangtung which resulted in the discovery of various hitherto unknown plants. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in Dec. 1885.

Mr. Harold Lyle.

Sir Thomas Harold Lyle, formerly Consul-General at Bangkok, died at his house in Kingswear, Devon, on July 16, at the age of 54. Sir Harold Lyle, who was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, entered the Consular Service in 1893, and was posted as a student interpreter to Siam. In 1896, he was acting Consul at Chiangmai, and six years after he was promoted to be Vice-Consul at Bangkok. He returned to Chiangmai to be Consul for the Consular district in 1907, and in 1913 he became Consul-General for the kingdom of Siam, with the local rank of First Secretary of Legation. Appointed C.M.G. in 1916 he was created K.B.E. in 1925, a year after his retirement. Sir Harold Lyle married Miss Rose Hilda Sawyer, and is survived by Lady Lyle and by a son and a daughter.

Trousers. He added that his opinion was that they had been thrown into the pond as useless by somebody employed in the brick factory, as the pond was nearer to the factory than his house.

The trousers were very thin, he said, and at the time of the tragedy, when it was cold weather, no one would be wearing such thin

## FREE EDUCATION.

EXCELLENT WORK BY CHARK  
KWAN SCHOOL.

At present Chinese students of English in Hongkong are freely denominated as the typically unsuccessful products of British Colonial education who will not and cannot do anything for China and the Chinese. But this unfavourable criticism will become meaningless when the excellent work done by Chark Kwan Free School is publicly known.

It is an institution for the free education of poor Chinese children. It was established 8 years ago, and has since been maintained by young Chinese educational exiles in this outpost of the British Empire. There is an annual subscription campaign in which Chinese students of both sexes are requested to contribute fifty cents.

Their response to the appeal for the maintenance fund of the school has always been more generous than expected. The money raised is entrusted to an Executive Committee, the members of which are elected from different schools in the Colony once a year.

In this body the most important figures are the Head Master, the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Secretary. Since its establishment the school has been extremely fortunate in securing the advice and assistance of Dr. Lai Hsi-chi and Dr. Au Tat-tin of Hongkong University.

Finance. Three years ago the finance of the school was in a state of confusion. Mr. Lam Choi-chiu, B.A., was then elected Hon. Treasurer. During his term of office, June, 1924-May, 1926, Mr. Lam was responsible for the restoring the school to a sound financial footing, producing, much to his credit, the two balance sheets as shown below. Mr. Lee Pui-tong of Hongkong University has been his worthy successor. Mr. Lee raised more than \$2,000 in the last financial campaign.

June 1924-May 1925.—Income \$1,630.61; Expenditure \$1,509.41. June 1925-May 1926.—Income \$2,221.78; Expenditure \$1,326.24. June 1926-May 1927.—Income \$2,527.90; Expenditure \$1,820.02.

This article is necessarily incomplete without due praise to those workers outside the Committee. Miss Ruby Lee, of French Convent and Miss Kan Yuen Lan of St. Paul's Girls' School each collected last year over \$300. To these two enthusiastic social workers no eulogium is more eloquent than the wish that they may persevere in helping their less fortunate brethren in years to come. To Messrs. Kan Foon-cheung, Lee Hoi-tung, Leung King-wan, Tsang Po-ki, who individually contributed \$100 last year, the school is much indebted.

The 1927 subscription campaign is now on, and any donation to the school is warmly appreciated.

The Chark Kwan Year Book has just come out and will be sent on application to Hon. Secretary, Chark Kwan Free School, 67-69, High Street, (2nd floor), Hongkong.—Contributed.

## U.S. BUDGET.

MATERIAL INCREASE FOR  
NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Rapid City, Aug. 15. At the conclusion of an all day conference with President Coolidge, General Herbert Lord, director of the Budget, stated that the President approved material increase in next year's expenditure for national defence. Both the Army and Navy were amply provided for.

The five years aviation programme of the Army and Navy, also the Commerce Department's aviation programme, would be pushed on and, in addition, a beginning made on six new cruisers and other naval craft. The battleships Nevada and Oklahoma will be remodelled.—Reuter's American Service.

## B.A.T. WORKERS.

COMPANY'S POSITION  
EXPLAINED.

Mr. Quo Ta-ichi, local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has written the following letter to the workers of the B. A. T. factories in Foochow, according to a Chinese newspaper:

"I have received your letter, dated July 23, stating that the B. A. T. management has decided to suspend work for four months from July 29, and requesting that negotiations be opened with a view to having the workmen's saving fund issued. I have also received similar letters from the Labour Union, Unification Committee, the Political Training Department of the 2nd route of the Shanghai (Chinese territory) Municipality.

"I have already sent subordinates to lodge a verbal protest.

"According to Major Bassett and Mr. Morris, the general managers, the factories might resume work after a fortnight.

Usual Custom.

"Upon being questioned, Major Bassett stated that it is a customary rule among the factories not to pay wages when the factories have to suspend work, and if the cigarette market does not become more favourable, they would have to close down their business.

"Major Bassett, further explaining the cessation of work, stated that the company's business had become very bad and orders from the interior have been very poor; furthermore, they have to pay heavy taxes, thus they have to carry on their business on a reduced scale. As cigarettes are very easily spoilt and cannot be preserved for any length of time, they have to stop the manufacture. Furthermore, the past few years were poor trading years for the Company.

Cigarette Tax.

"To enable the Company to resume business, thereby maintaining the livelihood of several thousand workers, they hope that the Chinese Government will reconsider the imposition of the cigarette tax and take into consideration the state of affairs in the interior and the lack of protection to foreign merchants."

## ENEMY PROPERTY.

## SIX HUNDRED CASES.

Washington, Aug. 15.

The United States and Britain have entered into a reciprocal arrangement to release property seized in war time under the American and British Trading with the Enemy Acts. There are about three hundred such cases in each country. The estimated total value is two million dollars. A little corporation property is involved.—Reuter's American Service.

## ILLEGAL LIQUOR.

PURCHASER TO SUFFER  
EQUALLY WITH VENDOR.

Washington, Aug. 15.

Further trouble for the "wets" is indicated in an announcement by the Prohibition Commissioner that purchasers of illegal liquor henceforth will be deemed equally guilty with the seller and will suffer the same penalties. Heretofore only the bootlegger has been punished.—Reuter's American Service.

## REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

GARRISONS LOYAL TO THE  
GOVERNMENT.

Lisbon, Aug. 15.

After an all-night sitting the Cabinet drew up a decree for the carrying out of all measures against the insurgents. The Government has received messages from all garrisons in the country assuring it of the Army's loyalty. Calm continues to prevail.—Reuter.

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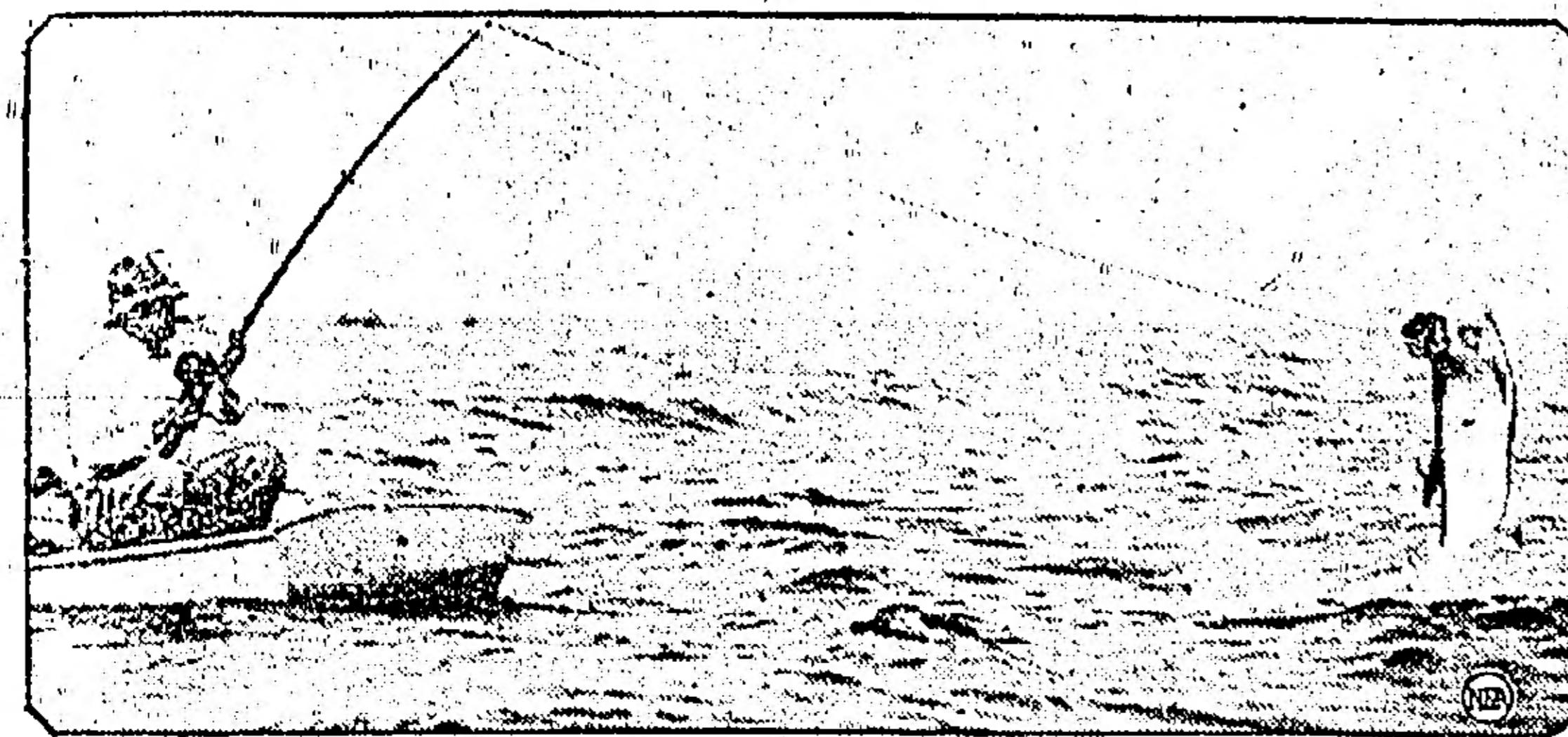
## SALESMAN SAM



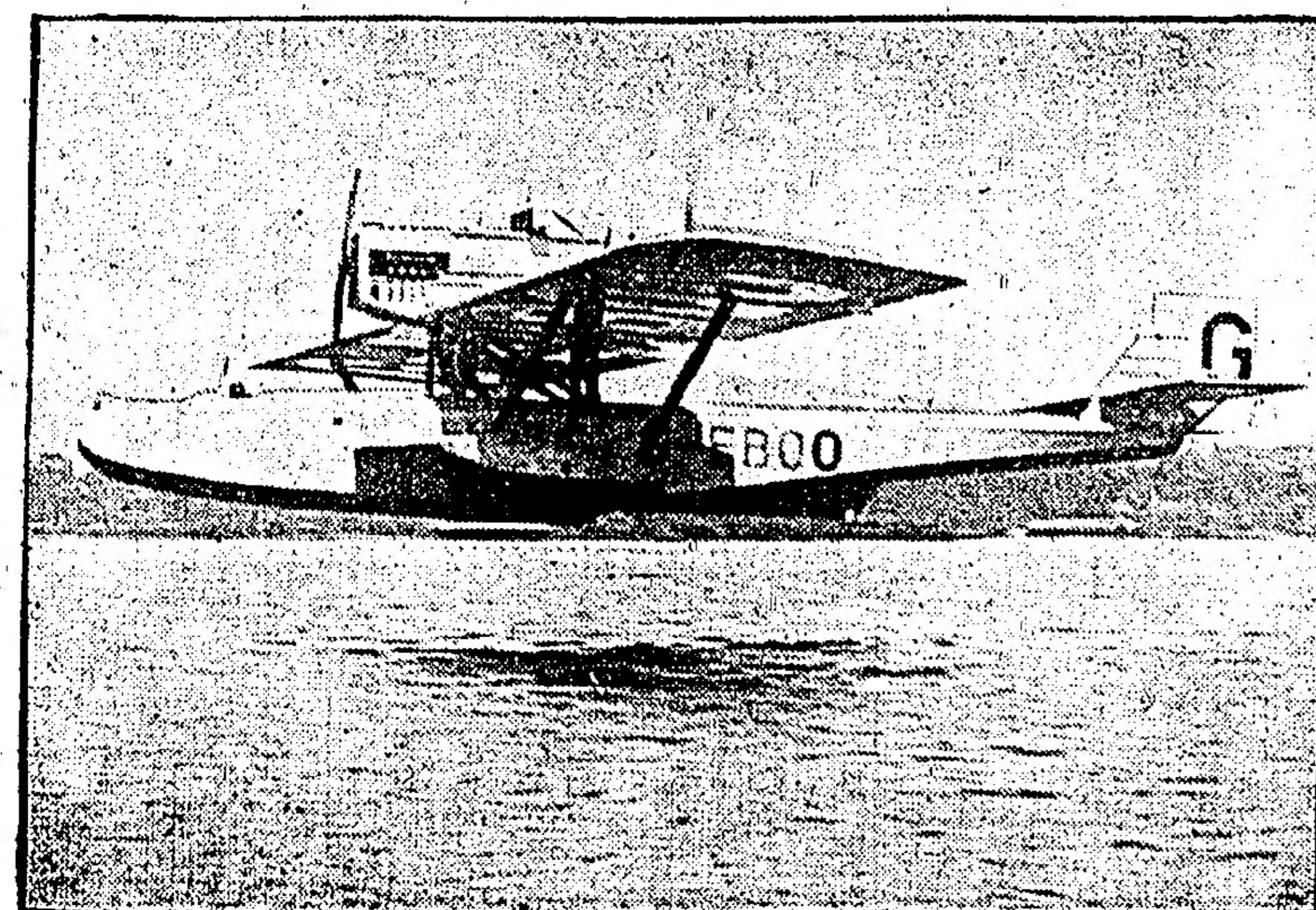
## So Exasperating



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
COPR. BY REA SERVICE, INC.



REAL ANGLING.—This shows tarpon, king of Florida's big fish, when the patient angler's hook bites into his gills. See how! Straight up out of the sea he comes a-finng, his mouth wide, his great head shaking to dislodge that tenacious barb. The lucky reel artist in this superb action picture is Dr. Willis Jones, Atlanta surgeon, one of the contestants in the National Tarpon Tournament at Venice, Florida.



FOR BIG FLIGHT ATTEMPT.—The giant all-metal Dornier-Napier mono-seaplane in which Captain Courtney plans shortly to fly from Ireland to New York and back. Two mighty 450-horsepower Napier engines drive it at more than 106 miles an hour.



WESTWARD HO.—Now that American aviators have done their eastward trans-Atlantic hops, Captain F. T. Courtney, English ace, is looking westward with ambitious eyes.



HAS HOP HOPES—This is the latest portrait of Captain Tarascon, French aviator, who hopes to be the first to fly from Paris to New York.



AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.—Countess Salm von Hoogstraten, the former Millicent Rogers, daughter of Colonel H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil millionaire, is seen on her return to New York from abroad on the S. S. Olympic. She is reported to have had a great deal of difficulty with her former husband, Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraten, and as a consequence is now back in America on her own.



PRESIDENT IN THE WILD WEST.—When a cowboy band from Terry, Montana, came clattering down the trail to the Black Hills game lodge, where President Coolidge is holidaying, they brought along a nice cowboy suit with the President's nickname worked on either side of the chaps. The President donned the picturesque dress of the old Wild West, and the boys "whooped it up" for him.



ATTRACTIVE FAD.—Pretty ankles are a common commodity on Broadway but when Barbara Barondess, of the screen, broke out in blossoms about her comely ankles "little ol' New York" gathered round; and the screen actress is now said to have started a fad for decorated ankles.

Don't wait until it rains!  
BUY A  
**'MACNOVA'**  
NOW

Specially made for us to withstand the peculiarities of the climate.

Light in weight, very durable and GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

**\$35.00**

Stocked in all sizes and lengths.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

**MACKINTOSH**  
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS  
Alexandra Bldg. Des Voeux Rd.

The  
**Viva-tonal**  
**Columbia**

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson  
Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.

### LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00  
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.  
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

**MEE CHEUNG.**

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

### HOME LEAVE

FULL PROTECTION  
AGAINST ACCIDENT & LOSS  
WHEN TRAVELLING  
MAY BE OBTAINED

BY A  
**BAGGAGE INSURANCE**  
&  
**PERSONAL ACCIDENT**

POLICY  
ISSUED BY

**CHINA UNDERWRITERS LTD.**

St. George's Building. Tel. C. 1121/2.

HONGKONG.

### WHITEAWAYS

BARGAINS IN MENS' SHIRTS  
MUST BE CLEARED.

**560 Only**

Mens Neglige Shirts in White or Plain Colors, Neat Stripes and Checks, complete with collars. Sizes to 14 to 16 neck. Usual Prices \$5.95 to \$7.50.

**SALE PRICE  
TO CLEAR \$4.00  
each.**

CALL EARLY FOR BEST SIZES  
Thousands of other Bargains.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.

**A Profitable  
Investment.**

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

**Hongkong Telegraph.**

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

**Prepaid  
Advertisements**

**25 WORDS FOR \$1.00**

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)  
The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1441, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

**TUITION GIVEN.**

FROM August 15th, MISS DE COUDAR'S DANCING, MUSIC and LANGUAGE SCHOOL will be removed to No. 17, Queen's Road. Owing to the growing success of our school we have removed to large premises, and hope for your further patronage. This school is unique in Hongkong, and pupils are assured of the best teaching and rapid progress.

**SITUATIONS VACANT.**

A SURGEON is required for a voyage from Hongkong to Nauru and Ocean Island and return about end of August or beginning of September. Apply to: The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

**PREMISES TO LET.**

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Proprietary, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1927, 7, Robinson Road, 7 rooms, Bath rooms, Pantry &c. Extensively repaired last year. Garden, Moderate Rental. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 20A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—From 1st November, 1927, 4, Peak Road, 5 rooms, Bath room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Large Basement. Conveniently situated. Lately completely renovated. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences, at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comptore Department, H.M.H. Namzec, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Orient Building Nathan Road, ground floor No. 571, 581, 582 and 587, first floor No. 531, 585, top floor, 571 and 587. Enquire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux Road Central or phone C.3307.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please, Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites, 3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.**

**COMPANIES WINDING UP  
NO. 3 OF 1926.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES  
ORDINANCES 1911-1925.**

**AND  
IN THE MATTER OF THE RUSSO-  
ASIATIC BANK.**

**NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL  
DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first and final dividend of One hundred per centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office. On Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1927, or on any subsequent week day (excepting Saturdays) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Upon applying for payment, the notice already sent to creditors must be produced to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,  
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,  
3, Queen's Road Central,  
Chartered Bank Building.  
Dated 15th August, 1927.

**S.S. "TJILEBOET."**

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Forepart of the s.s. "Tjileboet" as it now lies at Ling Ting Island. Full particulars from the undersigned.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,  
York Building.**

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL  
ASSOCIATION.**

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
P. O. Box 233.

**HONGKONG FO  
ASSOCIATION.**

**REFEREES AFFILIATION.**

Applications from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
P. O. Box 233.

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL  
LEAGUE.**

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
P. O. Box 233.

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE—One Coupled COIL-  
LISS Engine, diam of Cylinders  
16", Stroke 36", 80 R.P.M., each  
engine 100 I.H.P., with 12" diam  
fly-wheel x 25" face, Hongkong  
Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.—TRICHINOPOLY  
CIGARS (Habana-Sumatra Tobac-  
co) from this shipment will dis-  
pose lots 100 or more wholesale  
prices. For quantities over 600  
special dealers' 20% dis. given.  
Buckingham 250's \$45. 50's \$11.  
Romeo & Juliet \$40 and \$9.75.  
La Dollar \$33. and 7.95. Flor de  
Haita \$30.50 and \$7.50. No shop  
expenses. Free of Duty delivered  
to your own door after receipt  
cash with order. WORTH TRY-  
ING. Montgomery, Ollerton &  
Co., P. O. Box No. 484, Tel C.4630.

FOR SALE.—Orient Building Nathan  
Road, ground floor No. 571, 581,  
582 and 587, first floor No. 531,  
585, top floor, 571 and 587. En-  
quire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux  
Road Central or phone C.3307.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Con-  
naught Road, Central, No. 18, first  
floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor;  
Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor.  
Please, Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd.,  
29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Bright and airy  
OFFICES single rooms or suites,  
3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap  
rental. Immediate occupation.  
Apply to The Union Trading Co.,  
Ltd., York Building.

During excavations in connection  
with the restoration of the  
ancient church of St. John-in-the-  
Wilderness at Exmouth, mummified  
human remains, 7ft. 10in.  
from head to foot, were found  
and re-interred. Many of the  
stones unearthed bear evidence of  
Roman design.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

During excavations in connection  
with the restoration of the  
ancient church of St. John-in-the-  
Wilderness at Exmouth, mummified  
human remains, 7ft. 10in.  
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and re-interred. Many of the  
stones unearthed bear evidence of  
Roman design.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1927.

**LAMMERT'S  
AUCTIONS**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received  
instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 16th August, 1927,  
at 5.15 p.m.,

at their Sales Room, Duddell  
Street.

the 16th August, 1927,

commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell  
Street.

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commencing at 5.15 p.m.

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Street.

the 16th August, 1927,

commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales

## DENGUE FEVER.

## SOME ASPECTS OF PREVENTION.

A recent outbreak of dengue fever at Durban has drawn attention to the inadequacy of surface drainage in dealing with the breeding of *Stegomyia*, which is believed to be the local carrier of this infection, writes Dr. F. G. Cawston in *Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. Throughout the Tropics the iron-gutterings which are fixed to the roofs of houses are exposed to sudden changes of temperature which vary in a few hours from 120 to 80 degrees even in the shade; where they are exposed to the sun, as is usual, the sudden change of temperature must be far greater than this.

It is common for small pools of water to collect in these gutterings, and one is not surprised to observe warping and cracking of the metal, particularly in poorer dwellings, where mosquito-breeding is very likely to occur. Some gutterings are unnecessary, while others might be constructed of a heavier metal than that generally employed. They should be constructed on a much more decided slope than that at present employed. At Durban the ornamental gutterings, known as O.G., are very liable to become cracked and warped; the half-round guttering being much more serviceable in this climate. Drainage is facilitated where the escape pipe is in the middle of the guttering, instead of being placed at a corner of the house. The possible objection to the appearance of a sloping guttering can successfully be overcome by making the guttering, say 12 in. at one end and 9 in. at the other end of a 12 ft. piece; so that it is only the depth of the guttering that varies, the top edges remaining parallel and horizontal. This would allow for a sufficient drop to ensure good drainage and incidentally prolong the life of the structure.

## The Food Supply.

It is so important to keep the kitchen and pantry cool in order to preserve the food-supply in hot countries, that it has become the general practice to allow tall trees to overhang the roof, particularly of the back of houses. Unfortunately, this results in a constant fall of leaves, which tend to block up the drains or to create small pools of water in the gutterings in which mosquitoes readily breed, and it is very difficult to keep these rather inaccessible gutterings free from leaves or small collections of semi-stagnant water. If the gutterings were made on a bigger slope it would help the rain-water to escape, even if a certain amount of warping was inevitable. A slope which might be quite serviceable in a cooler climate is quite inadequate in residences exposed to such sudden changes of temperature as are common in the tropics. It is interesting to note the number of bats which visit houses in the evenings, but these are unlikely to be of much service in the control of mosquitoes in towns.

It is to be regretted that house-holders in mosquito districts should yield to the temptation of allowing so many plants with large leaves to grow close up to their houses, and also the practice of accumulating small plants in old tins on the verandahs. Nor is it generally recognized how essential it is to empty out completely the water from flower-vases at least on alternate days, if one is to keep the rooms of houses free from mosquitoes. Throughout the hotter months and rainy season it might be best to avoid the use of all cut flowers in rooms and substitute them with small growing plants, if desired. It is possible that the burning of incense, which is adopted by the Indians of Natal, has a decided effect in keeping their houses free from mosquitoes, as is claimed. The recent dengue fever epidemic has been most prevalent along the ridge of the Berea, and it is certain that the portion of the town which is not connected with the sewerage system and where rubbish is disposed in holes in the gardens is more likely to be attacked by mosquito-borne diseases.

## OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

## SEASICKNESS PUZZLES BEST MEDICAL SCIENCE.

## THE CAUSE AND CURE.

There are as many views of the cause of seasickness as there are specialties in the practice of medicine. Neither the physiologic nature nor the causes of the condition are known. Attempts to treat the condition by all sorts of medicines have failed in most instances, and mechanical appliances of one type or another or habits of life have been equally without effect.

The Russian physiologist, W. W. Boldyreff, has recently considered the various available views as to the nature of this disturbance. Boldyreff points out that seasickness is not confined to people on the ocean, but may be associated with various types of land occupation. Some persons develop the condition when riding on street cars or trains, some by swinging and seasawing, some get it when houses are shaken by the wind, others by riding up and down on elevators.

Rocking is not the special motion most frequently responsible, as is obvious from the fact that babies do not get seasick when rocked, and that rocking chairs are widely used without producing seasickness in adults. Other Cases of Nausea.

Some persons develop the type of nausea associated with seasickness when climbing mountains or looking down from high places.

Many persons become quite seasick during aerial flights, so many indeed that the airplanes flying between London and Paris are regularly equipped for taking care of the nausea of passengers. Nor is seasickness confined to human beings exclusively, since this type of disturbance has been seen in most domestic animals and even in birds.

## PEKING'S FOREIGN POLICY.

## CHINA TO PLAY SQUARE WITH OTHERS.

## CHANG TSO-LIN'S LATEST.

Peking, Aug. 12. Invited as the head of the Central Government to sum up its foreign policy, the Generalissimo, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in the course of an interview, declared that it was "briefly this": China would play squarely with every nation that treated her squarely; she would liquidate her foreign obligations as quickly as possible, holding national honour above all else, but she was unable to do so as quickly as she would like to owing to the necessity of engaging in an expensive civil war for the purpose of eradicating the "red" threat threatening the nation.

Questioned regarding the Government's attitude towards foreign missionaries, the Generalissimo said: "Foreign missionaries in territory under my jurisdiction have never had occasion to worry regarding my attitude towards them. I have always protected them. Religion, in my opinion, is a matter of personal conviction in some cases and of tradition in others. A foreign missionary who comes to China can best help himself and those he seeks to convert by confining his activities to religion or conversion, or, best of all, humanitarian work, but if he meddles in Chinese politics and mixes religious work with Chinese politics, he goes outside his sphere and if he meets with a difficult situation then he only has himself to blame."

## China for the Chinese.

Marshal Chang went on to say that his attitude towards foreigners in general was friendly. "We have no quarrel with foreigners. They do not quarrel with us. But my blood-brothers are the Chinese people. My policy is primarily 'China for the Chinese.' Foreigners who come here and engage in lawful occupations are welcome, but those who stray from the path may easily become nuisance. Friendly advice from foreigners is welcome, but when it becomes dictatorial we must object, for the country after all belongs to the Chinese people. Imagine what would happen if we sought to dictate to Britain, to America or to Japan, or to any foreign nation, or sought to tell them what they should and should not do."

## Foreign Trade.

As regards foreign trade, the policy of the Central Government, the Generalissimo declared, was to encourage it as much as was humanly possible. "I recognize that we all prosper together or we do not prosper at all. The foreign trader must recognize, however, that in China in many cases he enjoys, through treaty inequalities, special privileges which Chinese themselves do not enjoy. These discriminations must be eliminated, peacefully, so that we shall all stand on an equal footing. I hope soon to see the day when foreign investors will be eager to enter the China markets, secure in the knowledge that their investments are justifiable and will be protected. The foreign trader must recognize, however, that in China in many cases he enjoys, through treaty inequalities, special privileges which Chinese themselves do not enjoy. These discriminations must be eliminated, peacefully, so that we shall all stand on an equal footing. 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# WATSON'S LIVER SALTS

**\$1.25**  
Per Bottle

A

**Powerful Liver Stimulant.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.



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are important factors in Typewriter Ribbons. Firms are often judged by the appearance of their letters and where Romantic Ribbons are used the cleancut impressions are such that give a letter the stamp of quality.

Our Coupon system will cut your Ribbon Expenses by one third.

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## Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,  
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## DEATH.

**MOSS.**—On 16th August, 1927, at the Government Civil Hospital, Gladys Jean Moss, aged 5 years, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moss.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1927.

## EXIT CHIANG.

**MOUTRIE PIANO**  
PUTS A  
MOUTRIE  
PIANO  
IN YOUR  
HOME  
THE BALANCE CAN  
BE PAID BY INSTAL-  
MENTS AS LOW AS  
\$25.00 MONTHLY.  
COME IN AND SEE  
THE VARIOUS MODELS  
WE HAVE TO OFFER.  
CHATER ROAD  
IS OUR ADDRESS

## STORMPROOF

Our Light  
Weight Rainproofs  
at \$15.00

ARE  
JUST  
RIGHT  
THESE DAYS.

THEY'RE EASIER  
TO  
CARRY THAN A  
CHINESE  
UMBRELLA!

We allow 10% Discount off Rain Coats  
For Cash.



**Lane, Crawford, Ltd.**

MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

from his first ideals, and had surrendered himself to militarism of the most pronounced type. It may be that he set out with high hopes, and that necessity, and the stern necessity of Chinese intrigue, compelled him to acquiesce in much that afterwards turned all foreigners against the Nanking regime. The split with the Hankow party at one time was taken to be a promise of moderation, a breaking away from extremism—but subsequently Nanking became as extreme as any regime the country had known. Thus Chiang retires from the limelight, and none remains to shed even a figurative tear.

Driven at first by the urgings of a dawning patriotism, guided by Soviet Russian counsels, Marshal Chiang gathered much of the country to his banner. But was he all the time working merely for his own ends? That will probably never be known. Certain it is that he foresaw the move to oust him from supreme command, and just in time withdrew from the noose that Hankow and Moscow had contrived for his undoing. Had he been able to defeat them, all might have been well from his point of view. Their opposition, however, has proved too strong. Following a well-known precedent, as a London message succinctly puts it, his commanders are deserting him, and he has wisely retired before being ignominiously compelled to quit. It is a case of bowing to *force majeure*. The break-up foreseen by the Northerners when they refused to carry on the peace parley that he had instituted with his foes, has occurred. China is once more thrown into the melting pot. Of Chiang himself, there may be much to condone and much to blame. It is said that he retires a wealthy man, yet one can hardly think of him quite in the terms of other militarists who have feathered their nests, and then resigned the lucrative post of commanding a victorious faction to others. He remains in the Kuomintang, but it can be said that there was hardly anything else for him to do. It is always possible that he may re-appear as a military leader, but never again as the dominating personality of the past year. His was a great chance; and the fall has been all the greater. The net result has been nil, and the sorrows of China are perhaps but at their beginning. A position hopeless enough a few weeks ago, is probably rendered all the more bereft of promise. Chiang goes; and chaos remains.

## Home Unemployment.

It was rather heartening to read in the British Wireless message sent out on Saturday about the discovery of new processes by which tar products are going to be made more numerous—a process which promises to find more employment for the workers of the Midlands, because the figures of unemployment in Britain have, of late, been otherwise than encouraging. A recent analysis of the unemployment figures revealed very clearly that the depression was mainly attributable to the industries principally dependent upon international trade, such as coal mining, metal manufacture, engineering and shipbuilding, cotton and woollen manufacture, etc., and this fact goes to prove how vitally important it is to Britain that world affairs should be peaceful and untroubled. It is a fact of which economists have had to take serious note that in very many countries there has been widespread depression ever since the Armistice, or, at least, lack of steady continuity. This is partly explained by the vast war-time changes that were made in productive capacity, a fact which has led to over-production from steel works and rolling mills, coal mines, engineering shops, cotton mills and many other industrial concerns. But changes in productive capacity have not been solely due to the economic necessities of the war period, but they have also been stimulated by the intensified nationalism which has existed in many countries, leading to the desire for industrial independence. It is counted as a normal sign of progress for a country to develop industries, but such a proceeding has its effect on highly industrialised countries, like Britain, that rely on a large

export trade in manufactured articles. No matter how one looks at the situation, it is clear that serious difficulties still face British exporters and, consequently, British manufacturers. Numerous measures have been proposed at one time or another for improving the situation, such as working arrangements, pooling of orders, cartels, the exchange of information, co-ordination of research and so forth, but nothing can hope to succeed like efficiency and cheapness—always the winning methods in all competition. The breaking down of tariff barriers, must also be pursued and for the British trader, there is the greater development of trade within the Empire to which he can most worthily apply himself. There is a serious world-wide industrial depression, and it behoves the manufacturers and traders of Britain to do everything possible to combat its most serious effect, which is the unemployment of large numbers of British working men.

## DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO POLITICAL PARTIES; HONEST PEOPLE AND THE OTHERS.—Barres.

Departures to-day for Manila, include Mr. and Mrs. R. Gould, Captain J. A. Bennett, and Major C. C. and Mrs. M. J. Cresson.

Mr. W. C. Lyle, who for some weeks past has been giving golfing lessons here, left to-day as the s.s. Helion for Bangkok, where he goes according to previous arrangement.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave eight arrivals and 11 departures, a feature being that no British vessels entered, although the nationality provided four of the departures, leaving 70 vessels in harbour, British 25.

Owing to trouble with the Chinese authorities in Dosing some few days ago, the s.s. Tai On, a Hongkong-Wuchow river boat, is now detained by the Chinese government in Canton, the vernacular press.

Yesterday morning a Chinese school-boy of about 16 while on his way to school, passing Hollywood Road in the vicinity of Queen's College, was severely injured in the head by an earthen-ware vessel falling from a house, causing him to bleed profusely. He was immediately taken to hospital.

As Mr. Hallgood, of the Swedish Trading Company, was yesterday entering the Company's godown at Kennedy Town on a visit of inspection, he was attacked and bitten by a dog belonging to the watchman of the godown. Mr. Hallgood received medical attention, while the dog was seized and removed to the depot at Kennedy Town for observation.

The yearly normal importation of Japanese piece-goods into the Colony, was estimated at \$20,000,000. With the recent proclamation of the Japanese boycott in various ports on the China coast and in the interior of China, it is estimated that, at the very least, there has been a drop of 33 per cent in the usual amount of business done by the Japanese firms who deal with piece-goods, states the vernacular press.

Yesterday morning, while a Chinese woman was leaving a money changer's shop, opposite the Central Market, holding in her hand a parcel containing \$50, she was attacked by a boy of only about 14, who snatched her parcel and made good his escape with the bank-notes. When the alarm was given, the boy threw all the silver coins in the parcel to the ground, and while passersby were busy picking up the coins the lad took to his heels.

With regard to a recent report of the Government sending men around in the various textile and printing factories in Kowloon and in Kennedy Town, to make enquiries about the conditions of wages and living of the Chinese labourers, the vernacular press now states that these enquiries have been extended to the various labour unions, shipping dockyards and the different hongs of the metal-smiths, building-contractors' labourers, and carpenters.

Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai, nine in number, will close on September 1, as a protest against the 12½ per cent tax on manufactured goods, imposed by the Nanking Nationalist Government and effective on September 1, according to a statement published in a Shanghai Japanese newspaper. The closing of the Japanese mills, it is asserted, will throw approximately 60,000 persons out of work, the enforced idleness of whom would prove a serious menace to peace and good order in Shanghai. It is further stated that the tax, termed illegal, will result in the closing of many Chinese mills, both flour and cotton, as well as other industrial plants.

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## BUS CONDUCTOR DROWNED.

TEMPTED TO BATHE AT TIN HAU.

The conductor of bus No. 214 was drowned while bathing at Tin Hau, on the mainland, yesterday. In a report received by the police, it is stated that the bus was forced, by the petrol running out, to stop before the journey had been half-completed, while the driver returned to Mongkok-tsu to obtain a refill.

During his absence, apparently tempted by the heat, the conductor, who was left in charge, went on to the beach, where he stripped and entered the water.

When the driver returned, half-an-hour afterwards, the conductor had not returned to the bus. Searching on the beach, the driver found his clothes, where he had left them before entering the water, but of the owner there was no sign. It was presumed that he was drowned, and the assistance of fishermen was enlisted to recover the body. Some time later they brought up the body, but life was extinct.

## OYSTER POACHERS DRIVEN OFF.

WATCHMEN EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH THEM.

The story of a thrilling encounter between a fleet of pirate boats and watchmen who were employed to guard the oyster beds off Nam Wan, has reached the Colony through police channels.

At Nam Wan, which is in the Pingshan district of the new Territories, there are extensive oyster beds, which constitute the chief source for the supply of oysters to the Colony.

On Sunday afternoon at 3.45, eight boats approached the grounds from the direction of Fook Wing, in the Namtao district, and the occupants of three of these, who appeared to be only ones armed, opened fire with rifles on the watchmen guarding the beds.

The fire being returned, a prolonged fight ensued, and in the end the poachers were beaten off. They withdrew, with what casualties it is not known.

## A CASE FOR HELP.

BUT A WHIPPING NECESSARY.

A small boy appearing before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of stealing clothing off the clothes-line at Whitfield was recommended to the Court as a deserving case.

The police stated that he was an orphan whose parents died seven years ago. He had no home to live in, and slept where he could.

His Worship asked if the police orphan organization was still in existence, and on being informed that it was still in going concern, remarked: "This looks like a suitable candidate. See what you can do for him."

But justice had still to be satisfied, and the Court ordered the boy to receive six strokes with the cane in punishment of the theft of the clothing.

## NOT SO INNOCENT.

OPIUM IN HIS TOPEE.

Arrested at the Wing Lok Wharf yesterday, and charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with being in possession of two taels of prepared Macao opium, a Chinese pleaded that he was a stranger to the Colony, and of course he did not understand the local regulations.

The police stated that the man carried the opium under his topee. To the defendant his Worship said: "So innocent that you carried the drug inside your topee \$200 or two months."

## COLONY'S HEALTH.

LAST WEEK'S GOOD RETURN.

There were three fresh cases of typhoid fever reported to the health authorities yesterday, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Last week's health return was better than for some weeks past, there being only one fatal case of small-pox, one non-fatal case of diphtheria, three non-fatal cases of typhoid, and one death from influenza.

## TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11 7/16  
Lighting-up 6.54 p.m.

## The Very Idea!

Chief-Justice Taft once recalled how Roosevelt invited Elihu Root to White House luncheon. As Root began framing an excuse, the President agreeably said: "I understand you, Elihu; what you mean is that you will come if you have no subsequent engagement."

Hush-a-baby, pretty one sleep,

Daddy's gone golfing to win the club sweep,

If he plays nicely—I hope that he will,

Mother will show him her dressmaker's bill,

Hush-a-baby, baby safe in your cot,

Daddy's come home and his temper is hot;

Cuddle down closer, baby of mine,

Daddy went round in a hundred and nine.

In a divorce case at Birmingham Assizes Mr. Justice McCardie took the unusual step of shortening the period of waiting for the decree to be made absolute for the sake of an unborn child.

He observed that the recent legislation should have been placed on a broader footing, and that the ecclesiastical objections were not in his opinion well founded. He thought the section of the Act which enabled the Court to lessen the period of six months which must elapse before a decree absolute could be made was designed to meet just the class of case before him, in order than the expected child might be born legitimate.

Subject to the discretion of any other Judge, if such a case came before him and no valid grounds of objection were brought forward by the King's Proctor, he would shorten the period so that the persons might marry earlier and thereby confer upon the little one the status of legitimacy.

The person who can be described as "passing rich" is a rare species.—The Bishop of Worcester.

Almost all men, except doctors, are helplessly at sea with a baby.—Mrs. Dymond (Mayoress of Hastings).

We can no longer trust to what I call the natural limitations upon the fancy of builders.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

A world without the Press would be a world of sightless humanity groping for the unknown.—Major Isidore Salmon.

It is one of the basic laws of American hospitality that there shall be speeches at all meals except breakfast in bed.—Mr. Philip Guedel.

"Henry VIII had his wives executed when he tired of them," wrote Jones minor. "In fact, he was always chopping and changing."

A Lauder story is told concerning the visit of the comedian to the north, while film acting at Bamburgh. Capt. J. C. Collingwood of Cornhill House, knowing that Sir Harry was a keen angler, sent a telegram, prepaid, to him, inviting him to come and have a day's fishing on the Cornhill waters of the Tweed.

In a courteous reply sent by post, Sir Harry regretted he was unable to get away from his engagements at Bamburgh, and he returned the reply-paid form, with the jocular remark that he thought it a pity to waste the bawbees.

"History," exclaimed the feminist speaker, "is full of examples of the perfect woman. But search as you may, I defy you to find one instance of the perfect man."

"I think I could tell you of a perfect man, madam," said a crushed-looking specimen of humanity, rising at the back of the hall.

"You mean yourself, I suppose?" suggested the speaker acidily.

"Oh, no—not me!" replied the little man sadly. "My wife's first husband."

An amusing incident occurred in the Law Courts the other day during the hearing of a claim for compensation. A stevedore's labourer was being cross-examined regarding an entry in the ship's log, as kept by the chief officer. "You will admit," said the examining counsel, "that the record in the ship's log would be correct?"

The witness, a quizzical Irishman, evidently imagined that the other kind of log—the speed log—was referred to. "Not at all," said he, "he replied, 'they're often wrong.' " "What do you mean?" snapped counsel. "Have you ever seen a log?" "Many a time, sir," said the witness, winking caustic. "I much doubt whether you have ever seen the inside of one. Have you any idea how they are made up?" "Not the slightest idea, sir," responded the witness cheerfully, and then gazed round the court in amazement at the shout of laughter that followed, and which no attempt was made to suppress. Even the lady jurors enjoyed the joke.

Coloured Maid (to mistress): Miss L., will you please, man, 'vive, me twenty-five cents on my wages? The leader of our church is gwing away, and we want to give him a little momentum.

## C.N.C. DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

## GUILDS' STATEMENT ON THE BREAKDOWN.

## SOME SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The C.N.C. dispute continues at the cavalier attitude of the Company, had left or were making arrangements to leave China. Accordingly, through the good offices of a local business man, Mr. E. T. Byrne, three informal conferences were held on July 30, August 2 and 4 between the Company's representatives and the Secretaries of these Guilds, with Mr. Byrne as Chairman. The main points at issue which were discussed were:—

- (a) The Agreement of 1916;
- (b) 10 per cent reduction of Salary;
- (c) Reinstatement of all ranks.

## Of "Doubtful Value."

Regarding (a) it was eventually agreed by both parties that a new Agreement be entered into but as the Company still insisted on the principle of "mutual arbitration" it is extremely doubtful what value the new Agreement will be as a medium for the mutual adjustment of future major disputes in view of the fact that the Company still adheres to its attitude that they shall be the final arbiter in any disagreement, and declines to admit the suggestion of these Guilds that such final arbiter shall be a neutral party. However, the Guilds agreed to the Company's suggestion of a conciliation board in principle in spite of its dubious safeguards, in the hope that the Company would, in turn, reciprocate in the matters of the 10 per cent. reduction and the reinstatement of all ranks. Unhappily, the Company maintains its original attitude on the former point whilst with regard to the reinstatement question they persist in their declaration of intention to penalise certain master and chief engineer ranks, which cannot be agreed to by these Guilds, as to accept such discrimination would be a violation of the constitution of both Guilds, which provides for "reinstatement of all ranks without prejudice."

The ships which were laid up in Hongkong are still here, we were informed, some remaining at Kowloon Bay and the others at Takuoo dockyard. The s.s. Shantung, bound from Shanghai to Hongkong, has arrived with a scratch crew.

An enquiry at the Company's offices we were informed that there was nothing new to report.

## The Breakdown.

An official communication to *Shipping and Engineering* by Mr. W. E. Kirby, secretary, China Coast Officers' Guild, and Mr. J. Watson, secretary, Marine Engineers' Guild of China, gives fully the reasons for the breakdown in the Shanghai conference last week, as briefly cableed by Reuter. The statement, which is dated August 11, reads:

"The public has been made aware through previous statements issued by these Guilds of the dispute which exists between the above Company and these Guilds on the interpretation and implication of an Agreement drawn up between both parties in May, 1916.

The Agreement in question expressly provides for Arbitration as a medium for adjustment of disputes between the Company and these Guilds, and letters addressed by the late Sir Everard Fraser to the Guilds previous to the signing of the Agreement clearly show that the spirit and intention of the Agreement was to prevent, by recourse to Arbitration, an open breach between the parties such as has regrettably occurred and existed since June 30 last.

On December 11, 1917, the China Navigation Company in a communication to these Guilds advised that "future arbitration must be by mutual consent." A brief review of this declaration must convince anyone familiar with the settlement of industrial disputes, that "mutual arbitration," which is solely arbitration, is an conflict, is emphatically not a method which can inspire mutual confidence, a quality which must be present if the relations between employer and employee are to be such as will promote and further the best interests of both.

## "Optional" Arbitration.

The Guilds during the past ten years have consistently refused, through the medium of correspondence, the contention of the Company for mutual or optional arbitration as such procedure is impossible of fulfilling the obligations called for in modern methods of adjusting amicably, to the mutual satisfaction of two parties in conflict; any major dispute, such as a wage question, upon which divergent views exist between the parties.

The Company, however, insisted that their decision must be accepted and as they, by this declaration, denied the Guilds' claim for arbitration as a peaceful solution to the present dispute, the only method of protest available to the Guilds, apart from the prospect of endless and costly litigation, was the antiquated and abhorrent strike weapon and in consequence approximately 90 per cent. of the Company's foreign floating staff ceased work on June 30 last.

On July 28, 1927 as no advances had up to that date been made by the Company it was felt by those Guilds that some movement should be effected to endeavour to explore a path out of the existing deadlock as many of the Company's former officers, disheartened

## ANXIETY PREVAILS IN CANTON.

## EFFECT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DOWNFALL.

## IMENDING RESIGNATIONS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 15. The situation here is full of uncertainty consequent upon the downfall of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. It is rumoured that many officials connected with the Nanking group will now tender their resignations. Despite a previous denial, General Tang Yin-wah, Commissioner of Police, will give up his post, as he is a follower of Marshal Chiang.

There are several civil officials who also desire to quit their jobs. Mr. Koo Ying-fan, Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, who is in Canton, has expressed his intention to leave politics. The Mayor of Canton, Mr. Lam Wei-ko, who is a trusted supporter of Mr. Koo, may also follow suit.

Other officials closely connected with the Nanking faction are Messrs. Li Man-fan, Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Chen Yung, Commissioner of Justice; and Tseng Yung-po, Commissioner of Reconstruction. It is understood that these officials do not intend to remain long in their respective positions.

The military phase appears the more important and interesting. No one seems to know the whereabouts of General Li Chai-sum, the chief military figure here. Although the local papers are absolutely prohibited from publishing the movements of the General, it is learned from certain sources that he remains in Canton but refuses to see any callers.

Outwardly, General Li is maintaining a natural attitude on account of the presence of 10,000 Chekiang troops in Kwangtung who owe allegiance to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. His subordinate Generals in Kwangtung are Chin Tu-kwan, Ho Chup-ng, Wu Him, and certain officers of the Whampoa Military Academy.

The military position appears somewhat tense as some troops are influenced by seditionists who are taking opportunity to create trouble. Anxiously pervades the whole city. Hongkong banknotes are in great demand.

On one point only—no compromise.

It is more than serious; it is tragedy, tragedy of the first magnitude, the end of which is certainly not yet in sight, and the effect of which probably neither the Guilds nor the Company can visualise.

With all our advanced theories and learning, and with a thousand ghastly examples in the past to teach masters and men what not to do under certain conditions, such a state of affairs as is confusing British shipping on the China Coast to-day ought never have been possible. That there will be day of reckoning for both sides is inevitable and unavoidable. Let us hope that that day is not too far distant and that when eventually it does come to pass the bitterness which now apparently envelopes the trouble will be interred fathoms deep in the grave where it belongs."

## Latest Northern Position.

Commenting on the deadlock, the *North-China Daily News* of last Saturday states:

"There is still no development in the dispute between the China Navigation Co. and its officers, and inquiries made yesterday afternoon of the Guilds and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire failed to elicit any further information beyond what is already known.

Asked if it was their intention to stick to the statement by the Guilds which appeared yesterday, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire replied that it was not; and the only comment they would make was to the effect that in the Guilds' statement there was one important omission, namely, any reference to the company's willingness to review the situation quarterly and to pay back the ten per cent. at the end of each quarter if the results of the quarter's working justified it."

The Guilds stated that there was no news in addition to what had already appeared, and that the officers were remaining firm. It was stated that 16 deck and engineer officers who were in the service of the C.N.C. Co. had left the China Coast, with no intention of returning, during the last few days. All the vessels of the company which were laid up at Swatow, and which were held up by typhoon weather on their way to Shanghai, have now arrived and have been laid up together with the other ships of the company.

Skeleton services are still being maintained with masters and officers who did not come out on strike, the Shantung being employed on the Hongkong run, the Tung-chow to Tientsin, and the Poyang-Tatung, Ngankin and Shasi on the Lower Yangtze service.

Generally speaking, the situation is practically the same as when the dispute started on June 30, and so far as can be gathered there is not the slightest probability of an early settlement of the trouble."

## FATAL COLLAPSE.

## SHANGHAI BUILDING BURIES HUNDREDS.

## OVER 80 PEOPLE DEAD.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

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But out of this all-pervading inclination and determination of the Guilds and Company to incarcerate the details of the progress of the conflict in the domestic bosom, as it were, there is one vastly important fact to be gleaned; and that is, that far from the situation improving, it has, if anything, got worse, with apparently as little prospect of either side giving way in any of its contentions as of Peace and Goodwill descending upon that portion of the Earth which is China. The trouble has now got beyond the stage of an ordinary strike, say people what they will; it has become an affair of attrition, solely ad simpliciter; and with both sides wholly in agree-

## TRAFFIC SUMMONSES HEARD.

## QUESTIONS OF PARKING AND SPEEDING.

## TWO INTERESTING CASES.

Shanghai, Aug. 10. With a roar which reverberated from end to end of the building and within the space of two seconds from the sound of the first snap of the timbers, the entire structure constituting the Dong Ka Wan market situated at the end of Rue Pere Froc, bordering on Chinese territory, collapsed yesterday morning killing 80 Chinese and injuring approximately 300 others. The tragedy occurred when marketing was at its height and is the worst that has happened in the city for many years outside the sphere of war. The complete mystery which surrounds the cause of the collapse is even more baffling in view of the suddenness with which it occurred and the strange manner in which the entire building tumbled to the ground in such a brief space of time.

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At the previous hearing, Mr. Somers explained that he had a clear view of the road in front of him and the Magistrate expressed his desire to see the spot.

This morning the police brought the lorry driver into court to give evidence of Mr. Somers' speed.

The lorry driver stated that the speed of Mr. Somers' car was at least twenty miles per hour.

In dismissing the defendant, Major Wilson said that he had examined the locality and had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Somers had plenty of room to pass the lorry and that the road there was wide enough. He did not think there was any danger in Mr. Somers passing the lorry.

Reckless Driving.

The Indian chauffeur of Car No. 1965 was summoned by Inspector Cotton for reckless driving around the traffic post at the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong.

Inspector Cotton stated that he was in plain clothes on August 4, at 8.25 p.m. at the time he was standing near the Ferry Wharf and a number of people were coming out of the wharf. The constable on post duty had signalled to a motor car to proceed along Connaught Road when suddenly the defendant's car took the bend at a high speed and dispersed the people who were just emerging from the lorry.

(Continued on Page 14.)

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

## TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

1. What great public school was founded by an actor?
2. What was the name of the first book printed in English?
3. When and where were trams first introduced for passenger traffic?
4. What is a minnow?
5. How much ground does the Tower of London cover?
6. When were carpets first introduced into England?
7. Why is Friday considered an unlucky day?
8. What is mate?
9. What is a sol?
10. From what district in England do the best mohair come?
11. Who wrote "Hopl" springs eternal in the human breast?
12. Who wrote "Hopl" springs eternal in the human breast?

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Waterproof Boots &amp; Shoes in all Sizes and Fittings

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A neglected leak in your plumbing may seriously impair the health of some one of your family.

Do not delay, therefore, but secure expert advice which our Plumbing Department will be glad to give free of charge.

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is supplied to the Ward-rooms and Messes of the Navy, Army and Air Force throughout the world, and can now be obtained at the leading Clubs and Hotels in Hongkong.

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## THE PAYMENT OF ATHLETES.

### AN OLYMPIC CONTROVERSY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 15. The recent conference at Paris between the executive committee of the International Association Football Federation and the International Olympic Committee agreed that an indemnity for lost earnings may be awarded to footballers competing at the Olympics, without their losing their amateur status, provided it be paid to their employers, and not direct to the players.

The foregoing was discussed by the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation at a meeting at Amsterdam, and it passed a resolution that the council regrets the decision, and calls the attention of the athletes of the world to the fact that, according to the rules of the I.A.A.F., any person receiving payment for broken time is derived from participation in events under the jurisdiction of the I.A.A.F.—*Reuter*.

## LOCAL RUGBY.

### MEETING NEXT MONDAY.

A meeting of the Rugby Section of the Hongkong Football Club will be held in Union Building, Pedder Street, 4th Floor, (by kind permission of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

It is hoped that all members and intending members will make an effort to attend as the object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming season and to consider proposals prior to submitting the same to the General Meeting of the Football Club, on Friday, the 26th. Arrangements have practically been completed for the use of a ground and a comprehensive series of matches involving all H. M. Forces stationed in the Colony is contemplated.

## HOME CRICKET.

### BIG VICTORY FOR NEW ZEALANDERS.

London, Aug. 15. Playing at Derby, the New Zealanders defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 240 runs, after a huge score with two centuries. The result was:

For the New Zealanders, Dacre compiled 176, and Mills 100, not out.—*Reuter*.

## HANDS UP.

### RAYMOND GRIFFITH AT THE STAR.

Clever burlesque and the delightful acting of Raymond Griffith, combine to make "Hands Up," the new picture at the Star Theatre to-day, a production which is sure to give general pleasure. The period of the story is the American Civil War, and Raymond Griffith is cast in the role of a Confederate spy entrusted with the task of diverting the enemy's gold supplies. This he succeeds in doing, only to find that he has placed himself within the law as a common robber, the war having come to a sudden end before he brought off his coup. Meanwhile he has fallen in love with two young ladies who both return his affection. They are both determined to marry him, and when they have effected his escape, he has to choose between them. How he solves this difficult problem is in keeping with the rest of an exciting and amusing picture.

## CHINA COAST.

### LATEST OFFICER CHANGES.

Captain R. W. Bateman, of the Tungwo, has gone master, Kiangwo. Captain J. M. Bain, of the Kiangwo, has gone master, Tungwo.

Mr. A. Pirie, from reserve, has gone second officer, Fooshing.

Mr. R. B. Symington, sup'y third engineer, Kungwo, is on reserve. Mr. P. Stewart, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Kungwo.

Mr. H. Lent, chief engineer, Hsin Tseang, is on reserve. Mr. F. Drake, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Hsin Tseang.

The committee of the amalgamated street unions in Shanghai has passed a resolution urging the subscription of funds for the purpose of fighting the increased municipal taxation and securing Chinese representation. They say the increase is illegal because it has not been sanctioned by the Chinese Government.

## PEKING'S RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

### INTENSE INTEREST TAKEN BY FOREIGNERS.

## REFORM PUT INTO FORCE.

Business men in north China took a great interest in the recent railway conference in Peking. Not that the Ministry of Communications is expected to effect any fundamental reform. It is recognized that the Ministry's hands, if not tied, are pretty well crippled for service. It is realized that the state of the railways is grievous enough to necessitate a surgical operation. Yet much can be done by way of alleviation; and the Ministry of Communications, under the very forceful leadership of General Chang Ying-huai, concurrently Director General of the Peking-Mukden railway, has shown itself eager to promote such alleviation. Its efforts are being followed with great hope by both Chinese and foreign commercial men.

New Feeling in the Capital.

This shows the new feeling that is growing up in the capital. When Chang Tso-lin packed his own bags for Mukden, most of us packed any lingering expectation we had still held of even a last stand by the Mukden cause, and waited to be plunged in a welter of fresh trouble. It was certainly not the time to think of any improvement of conditions, especially in communications. But foreigners had reckoned without the dissolving views that make up present-day political China. It is as unprofitable as it is unwise to make any deduction from a given situation. You will use Western processes of logic, and lo! you will be confounded. We had also reckoned without the determination of Chang Tso-lin and his men to resist humiliation. On this base a new enthusiasm has been built, and constructive-minded officials have taken their cue from it.

Mr. C. S. Liu, the Director of the Railway Department of the Ministry, is one of these constructively-minded men. He has a direct mind and persuasive personality, knows foreigners, and is liked by them. A few weeks ago he warned the various foreign associations in the north of the imminence of the railway conference, and requested them to prepare memoranda of abuses for consideration. It took sometime for the foreigners to persuade themselves that some show of reconstruction was in the air, but when they did, they diverted their typewriters to the task of giving the Ministry chapter and verse of their grievances. These have been studied in detail, as I have reason to know, and many minor complaints have already been adjusted.

## Uprooting Petty Malpractices.

The Ministry says quite frankly it cannot hope to accomplish anything fundamental in improving the service provided by the Chinese railway system. Neither can it do more than tinker with a few palliatives, but foreign business men are pleased with what has already been done, and hope that at least the Ministry will continue the policy it has laid down of uprooting petty malpractices that are almost as much a handicap to trade as military interference. The recent conference seems to mark the end of *caisse fâtre* in the Ministry.

One resolution of the conference, the simplification and reduction of railway transit taxes, was handled with a speed that was almost indecent in this city of procrastination. The day after it was passed, General Chang Ying-huai went to the Cabinet meeting, after his formal opening of the conference, and persuaded his colleagues to petition the Taryuan to give the needed relief. The instruction was issued the next day.

Most of the foreign business men reported on the corrupt methods of station masters in wrongly classifying goods for the purpose of exacting exorbitant freight charges. This has been a prolific source of squeeze. Another source is the open selling of cars to the highest bidders. Still another lucrative sideline of station officials is the levying of transit taxes according to schedules that have no other justification than the mathematical caprice of the station masters. Some of these worthies have printed their own tariff schedules for the guidance of the business community.

They were exhibited to the conference by a business man, who proceeded to prove that the total cost of transporting a ton of wool from Paotou to Tientsin, including both legitimate and illegitimate taxation, amounted to six times the total freight charges for the same shipment between Tientsin and New York.

The Discrimination Against Foreigners.

Another complaint of the foreigner relates to the discriminatory treatment of his goods on the railways. The Chinese have sometimes charged many times the amount that the Chinese has to pay. Though this is a direct violation of Washington conference engagements, no use was made of the political weapon, and the point brought out was that many foreign firms had transferred their business from the railways to the waterways, due to the loss of the railways concerned. The economic argument may yet secure comprehensive amelioration of this discriminatory treatment.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

## THE UNMUZZLED DOG IN SHANGHAI.

### URGENT MEASURES NECESSARY FOR HIS ELIMINATION.

## SCOURGE OF RABIES.

Less than two months ago says Saturday *N. C. Daily News* a young lady came out of the A. P. C. building and walked to the intersection of The Bund and Avenue Edward. A mad dog ran at her and bit her in the ankle, having just previously bitten a Russian who was standing near. Within forty minutes she had visited the Health Office and had been given the first anti-rabies inoculation. The treatment was completed in three weeks and no symptoms of the disease became apparent. Three weeks afterwards she felt a choking sensation in her throat; in fifteen hours she died of rabies. A Russian was found dead in Hongkew Park within a few weeks of this incident.

An average of three new cases of persons bitten by dogs are treated daily at the Health Office. The total number per annum runs into large figures. Immediately appears to be established in 99 per cent of cases who undergo the Pasteur treatment; one per cent die of rabies in spite of the treatment. There are few deaths so terrible as death from hydrophobia.

## Order Ignored.

Rabies has been entirely stamped out in Great Britain, yet there are few countries in the world, if any, where the dog is so well loved and disease has been stamped out by the stringent application of the muzzling order and efficient quarantine. It can be stamped out in any country in the world if such an order is made effective.

A Municipal Notification is appearing in the Shanghai newspaper notifying dog owners that dogs must be effectively muzzled, and that dogs found unmuzzled are liable to be shot. This order is ignored by nearly every dog owner in Shanghai, comments the paper. In a twenty minutes drive through roads of the Western District between Seymour and Edinburgh Roads last evening we counted 15 dogs—four were on leashes being led by Chinese servants, one by a foreigner, and the remaining ten were loose (five of these were Chinese workmen). Not one dog of the 15 was muzzled.

## An Urgent Task.

The most serious work of the Police Force to-day is probably the apprehension of gunmen and armed robbers, but the saying of life by stamping out the deadly scourge of hydrophobia is of equal urgency. For one foreigner bitten by unknown dogs there are probably one hundred Chinese, and few of them take the Pasteur treatment. But apart from police vigilance, the co-operation of every foreigner is needed to deal with this menace—and especially that of dog-owners, among whom there are many Chinese.

The cult of the dog is a healthy one and one that should be encouraged, as it is in England. We have many fine breeds in Shanghai, and among them a large number of dogs who would catch the judges eye on the bench at any Western dog show. These dogs, to keep them free from rabies, need as much care and protection as human beings. They are not having it at the present time, but it is largely the fault of their owners for not insisting that they shall wear muzzles in public places. A dog without a muzzle would then be suspect immediately, and it would be the duty of every observer to notify the nearest policeman or police station, that such a dog was at large. Most dog owners, like ourselves, hesitate to burden a dog with a muzzle when it is such a rarity; but the present outbreak of rabies is such that immediate and extreme measures are necessary and should be enforced both for the good of the dog and his owner.

## THE TONNAGE DUES.

### THE DENVER DUDE AT THE WORLD.

Beautiful scenery forms the background for "The Denver Dude," a first-rate Western comedy featuring Hoot Gibson, which comes to the World Theatre to-day after a successful run in Kowloon. "The Denver Dude" is the story of a strong, smiling cowboy who sets off for a quiet vacation trip only to find himself involved in a series of adventures, the first of which causes him to act the part of "dude" for the time being. Soon afterwards he falls in love with the pretty daughter of a ranch owner, but his romance is interrupted by his arrest for robbery. Aware of the identity of the real robbers, he makes his escape, afield in a kill, while his guard is asleep, and gives chase on an untamed horse. The nature of the climax is obvious, but it will delight all admirers of the genial cowboy star.

## THE TONNAGE DUES.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS CLEAR.

Following the scheme which was agreed upon of clearing ships through the consulates of their nationalities instead of through the Customs while the 50 per cent additional tonnage dues imposed by the "Nationalists" continue in this, forced two British ships and one American cleared in this manner on Friday last. The dues, it is understood, were duly paid into the shipping offices of the consulates in question.

## INCREASED IMPORT TAXES.

### ATTITUDE OF SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER.

## DIRECT INTERFERENCE.

A statement of what is going on in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce as regards the new import taxes as well as the increased tonnage dues and production tax appears in Saturday's *N. C. Daily News*.

It is stated that Chamber has been active in this matter not only through the official channel of the Consular Body by protest and interview and through them with their respective Ministers, but also directly with the Customs and Chinese Officials and through the National Chamber of Commerce with whom they co-operate.

The attitude of the Chamber respecting the contemplated taxes if they are enforced on September 1 is that apart from their illegality and contravention of all arrangements with Treaty nations they will have disastrous results and eventually react most seriously on those who have imposed them.

## Should Not Be Allowed.

The attempt to remove the transit, coast, trade duties, Native Customs duties, constitutes a direct interference with the Customs machinery for the aggrandizement of one particular political party and this should not be allowed. The above taxes have been earmarked for foreign and domestic loans and represent Tls. 24,000,000—in revenue annually which it is intended to eliminate by a stroke of the pen with no alternative revenue except exorbitant increases in dues which are not received by the Customs.

With regard to abolishing Likin, the Chamber does not believe its removal can be accomplished by September 1, 1927, even if it could the effect would be comparatively local.

## Tonnage Surtax.

The tonnage surtax besides being in contravention of the Treaties is, even at its reduced amount, a heavy burden on what is already a very expensive port and should be at once removed.

The production tax heads for suicide of local industries and it will, at a time when conditions are none too good even without these impositions, cause a very large amount of unemployment.

The Chamber continues to take all possible measures against the imposition of these various restraints on trade and it feels quite sure the public, both Chinese and Foreign, are equally opposed to all such radical and ill-advised increases in the form of surtaxes at a time when trade is in a very uncertain and parlous condition.

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## A SIX-PENNY WEDDING RING.

### GIRL TEASED INTO MARRIAGE.

New York, July 14. Helen Walwright, a girl swimmer, is seeking the annulment of her marriage to the organist of a cinema theatre at Oklahoma City on the curious ground that Miss Gertrude Ederle, the Channel swimmer, by playing a practical joke on her, forced her to assume the bonds of matrimony.

The girl's case is that while touring the country with Miss Ederle, the latter publicly teased her for having been seen several times with Mr. George Leonard Holland, the young organist.

To turn the tables on Gertrude, she bought at a sixpenny store a wedding ring which she wore behind the stage at the theatre.

The manager of the theatre, assuming she had been married, promptly informed the audience who next evening when she appeared on the stage showered rice upon her.

Oklahoma newspapers printed romantic stories of the "wedding" and to avoid gossip Helen married the organist, leaving him two hours after the ceremony. The bridegroom returned to his music and Helen continued her tour with Gertrude.

## SHARE PRICES.

## MEN ARE GROWING PRETTIER.

## DAY AS COMPARED WITH YESTERDAY.

## ASIER VIEW OF LIFE.

irty years ago it was a very us business being a grander; writes Miss Fannie A., the famous American ss, who at 60 looks 25, is known as the "Eternal per," to the *Daily Mail*. She uses: That dignified state issated the wearing of a sort uniform of a stately black with perhaps a lively grey festivities, consisting of an our-clad bodice mounted on a lining, and a full, solemn so long that children must believed that grandmas ed on castors."

Navy, v. Scots Guards.

## WATER POLO.

## RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

There were two more matches played in the Water Polo League last evening, the V. R. C. "A" and the Royal Navy, winning against the Kowloon School "B" and the Scots Guards respectively.

The first match was a run-away victory for the V.R.C., who scored less than eight goals, six of which were netted in the first half. Shortly before the interval, Lyon retired from the V.R.C. side, suffering from a scratch over the eye received during a scramble for the ball.

Navy, v. Scots Guards.

The teams in the second match were more evenly matched and after a hard and fast fight, the Navy won by the odd goal in three.

## Services' Championship.

Attention is drawn to the Services' Championship which will be held at Thursday night's swimming fete at the V.R.C. Each year this event has received the support of both services but this year, notwithstanding the additional troops in the Colony, the V.R.C. committee has received poor response from the services.

Up to date there have been only one entry received and should there be no further participants the race will be cancelled.

In price, fashions change... and one hardly notices these changes, which have in so short a time altered it.

Certainly children have changed amazingly. At fourteen and sixteen they are grownups. But if they are sophisticated they are very sane. It is a better system than the old one of surveillance, though they tell me it is killing romance. Of course, I do not believe that.

And marriage—that, too, has altered. Young people are marrying much earlier and with much lighter hearts. You have hardly had time to wonder how they will get on before you hear they are divorced. In fact, I notice nowadays that it is unsafe to ask any of you have not met for a year how his wife is, in case she should be unkindly carried on.

"If the above three things can be realized, the entire Kuomintang party will be solidly united, and there will be no further anxiety for suppression of internal strife, for unification of the army, for the overthrow of the militarists, for the unification of the nation and for the overthrow of imperialism.

"Since I am responsible for all blame and complaint, I shall not hesitate to resign and retire to private life, in order not to disappoint the people. However, I shall continue my services to the Party and the Nation in my capacity as a member of the Kuomintang, and I shall do my utmost to strive for the realisation of the late President's will in securing liberty and equality for the Nation."

## NEATER FACTORY GIRL.

## ROUGHLY DRESSED, UNGOUTH TYPE DISAPPEARING.

The congress of the home is a term which might aptly be applied to the annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute which opened at Hastings recently.

One of the most remarkable features of the gathering is the number of women who are taking part.

The conference opened this afternoon with the presidential address by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who referred to the proposals to be contained in the new Factory Bill which, he stated, the Government are proposing next session to ask Parliament to pass into law.

Personal hygiene among the workers was a very important topic. The old type of factory girl, with her rough clothing and uncouth appearance, had almost disappeared. The industrial workers of to-day were altogether cleaner, neater, and more cleanly citizens than those of a few generations ago.

Sir William spoke of a food-packing factory where the management were unable to get the girls to keep their hands as clean as they wished until they provided manicure treatment for all newcomers. Vanity did the rest, he added.

## ONLY A PHRASE.

## JUDGE ON SEX EQUALITY.

In binding over Clara Louise Dangefield, aged 27, a nurse, on a bigamy charge at Birmingham Assizes, Mr. Justice McCordie said he did not recall any other occasion on which he had bound over a prisoner for the fourth time.

It had been stated that the sexes were equal, but he could not think it when he saw the poor, wretched girl before him. Sex equality was a phrase.

It had been stated that the woman was legally married when 15 years and 7 months old, but that the marriage was never consummated. In 1921 she went through a form of marriage with a man who robbed her of £150 and left her. The following year she was convicted of bigamy, and in 1924 and again in 1926 she was convicted of theft.

Not that these young people seem to mind very much; you see ex-husband and ex-wife at the same party, chattering like good friends, even dancing together.

That certainly is a change. Of course, a divorced woman—ever

one who was an innocent party—

used to be rather in the position of a person released from prison.

She had to hide her head in se

cluded spots; divorce was not

thought nice. To-day it is ap

parently thought natural, and

you frequently see women referred to

in the Press as Mrs. Jones (3) or

Mrs. Brown (2). Sometimes the

successive Mrs. Robinsons 1, 2 and

3 may all meet at the same time.

## Better to Part.

fresh air and exercise they obtain. It is no longer thought interesting to be delicate, but silly. Surely that is a sign of progress. And while I myself do not really like bobbed and shingled hair (though on a sudden impulse one wet day I bobbed my own), because a fine head of hair is a real beauty, and while unskillful makeup is unpleasing and harms the face, it does seem to me that to care for one's appearance as everyone does now, to make the best of one's looks, is highly sensible, even moral, and not by any means a sign of decadence.

And what is the same? Not

London, for it is very different from the London I knew long ago.

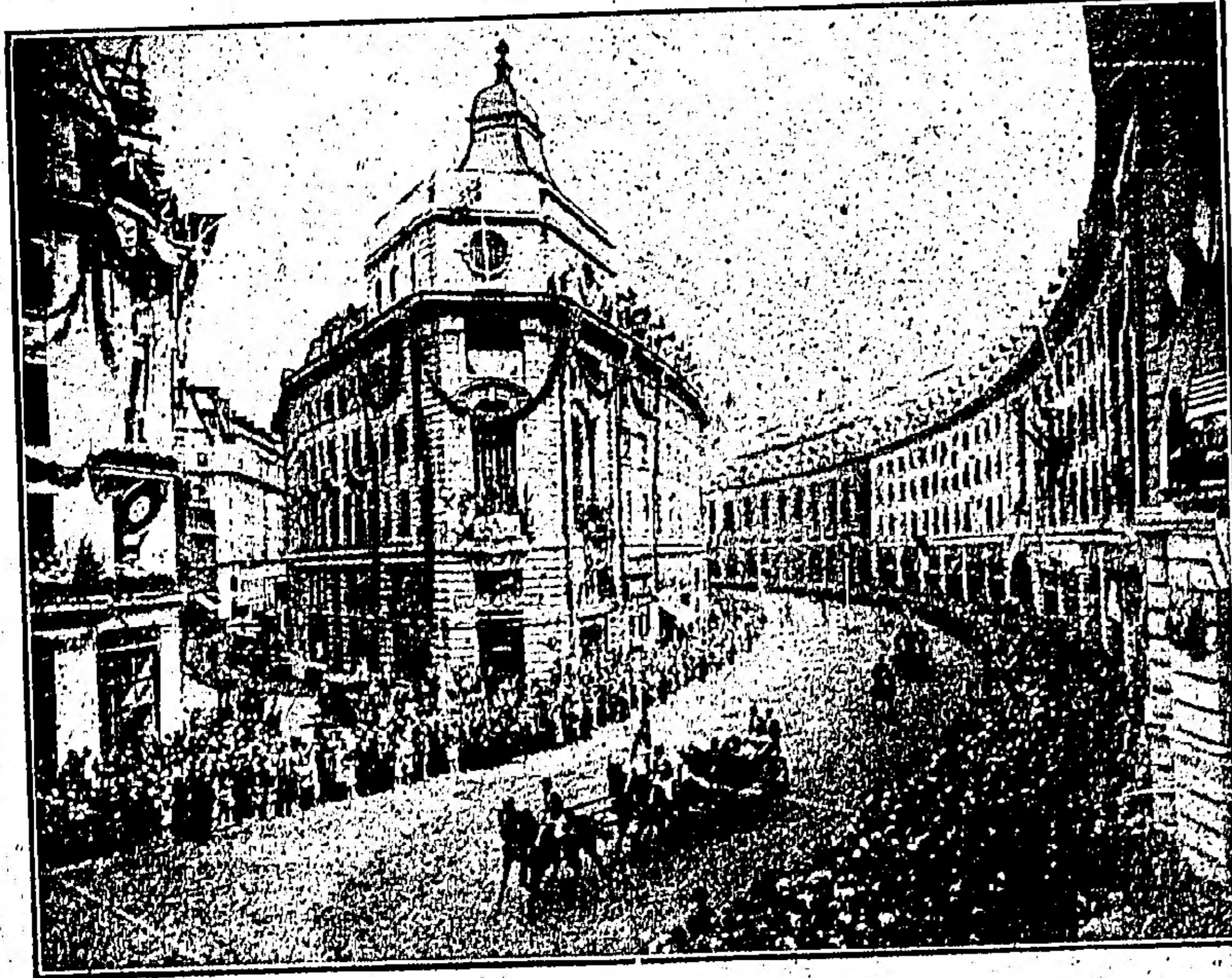
And I fancy they are kinder and less censorious of others.

They try harder to have a good time, though perhaps they may not succeed, and they certainly have learnt to take misfortunes more bravely. But otherwise I make principally that they are healthier women, especially.

That of course, they owe to their

light, loose clothing, and to the

## ROYALTY IN REGENT STREET.



The above excellent picture shows the King and Queen driving up Lower Regent Street.

## SWAN SONG.

## CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GRAND RENUNCIATION.

Shanghai, Aug. 15. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's circular telegram announcing the reasons for his resignation and expressing his wishes was sent to the Shanghai newspapers for publication immediately after his arrival at Ningpo.

The retiring Generalissimo states that since he is considered by many as the obstacle in the way of Kuomintang unity (the reconciliation between Nanking and Hankow) he is resigning for the benefit of the Party. In taking such a step, Marshal Chiang believes that though punished and expelled, he is covered with glory.

"I wish, however, three things, after my retirement," Marshal Chiang says in his telegram.

First of all Marshal Chiang wishes that Kuomintang comrades of both Nanking and Hankow to abandon conspiracies. The comrades in Wuhan should come over to the Nanking side, where the Kuomintang effort should be concentrated for carrying out the important tasks of the Kuomintang and the Nation.

Secondly, Marshal Chiang wishes that the armed comrades in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi should unite together to carry on the expedition against the North. These armed comrades should also unite with the Kuomintang forces on the Tientsin-Pukow line so that a united front can be presented for the success of the National Revolutionary movement.

Thirdly, Marshal Chiang wishes that the Ching, Tang or Purge Party movement in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi should be unanimously carried on.

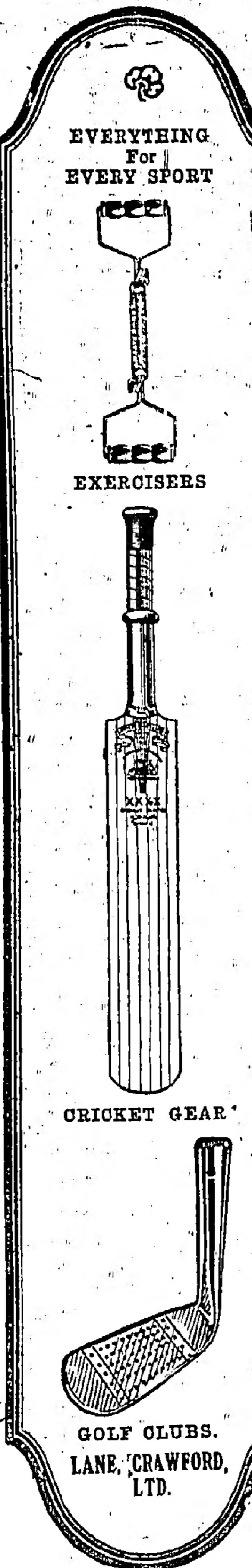
"If the above three things can be realized, the entire Kuomintang party will be solidly united, and there will be no further anxiety for suppression of internal strife, for unification of the army, for the overthrow of the militarists, for the unification of the nation and for the overthrow of imperialism.

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## ATHLETES ENTERTAINED.

## S.C.A.A. HOST TO VISITING HONOLUANS.

A reception was given last night at the premises of the South China Athletic Association by the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation to athletes who are leaving for Shanghai over 20 years.



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### OUR LOST FOREIGN TRADE.

#### A NEW SCHEME TO RECOVER IT.

#### CREDIT INSURANCE.

Founded on the recommendations of the Credit Insurance Committee, set up by Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, a Government scheme to assist British manufacturers to recapture foreign markets has been completed, writes the political correspondent of a Home paper.

It provides British manufacturers with a guarantee against loss through granting credit to foreign importers, and places at the disposal of the British manufacturer a trade information service to assist him in judging to what extent trade is worth cultivating with a particular country or individual firm in that country.

In the contract which the manufacturer will be required to sign every effort has been made to use the simplest language only.

The need for the scheme has been demonstrated by the increasing grants of credit to foreign importers by other countries. It was found that British manufacturers were frequently losing orders because they could not afford to risk incurring bad debts with foreigners who defaulted in whole or part at the expiration of the credit period.

Moreover, the British manufacturer, fully occupied in managing his business, had insufficient opportunity to study closely conditions in foreign markets, and was ill-equipped to proceed against a defaulting foreign importer.

#### Some Examples.

The scheme which is now available to exports—it has, in fact, been operating in an experimental way during the past six months—is designed to meet all these difficulties. For example.

A manufacturer wishing to sell £10,000 worth of goods to a foreign importer who demands six months' credit can ask the Export Credits Guarantee Department to share the risk. The percentage of risk to be shared would be the subject for discussion.

Through the British Consular Service, trade commissioners, and other diplomatic commercial services, the department will ascertain the standing of the foreign firm in question and would advise the British firm on political conditions which may have their bearing on trade with a particular country.

At a charge which would probably average from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. on the value of the contract, the department will insure the British exporter against failure of the foreign purchaser to meet his obligations at the end of the credit period.

The full amount insured will be paid immediately by the department to the British exporter. Any balance recovered by the department, which will assume responsibility for collection of the debt, will be shared between the exporter and the department in proportion to the percentage insured.

The object being sought by the advisory committee which is administering the scheme is to make the service pay for itself, though the sum of £20,000,000 is available out of which to meet irrecoverable losses.

#### OVATION FOR PRIEST.

#### ANGLO-CATHOLIC WHO WENT TO PRISON.

The Rev. Father Arthur Tooth, the oldest veteran of the Anglo-Catholic movement, who went to prison in 1877 for wearing illegal vestments, made a dramatic appearance on the platform of the Royal Albert Hall in mail week.

Father Tooth, who is nearly 90, was received by the chairman, the Bishop of Nassau, who rose from his seat and led him to the rostrum amid a storm of applause which lasted for some minutes. The day was the 61st anniversary of Father Tooth's ordination as a priest of the Church of England, and notwithstanding his great age he delivered a vigorous address.

"What we have really striven for is to bring back the Sacrament into the knowledge and frequentation of the people of England," said Lord Halifax. "We desire to see the Mass resume its proper place as the one essential act of Christian worship."

He hoped soon to make public the results of his negotiations, which had extended over the past five years and which were begun with the late Cardinal Mercier at Malines, Belgium, regarding steps to be taken for the reunion of the Church.

### £500,000 ART COLLECTION.

#### SIR J. DUVEEN'S BIG PURCHASE.

London, July 13. Sir Joseph Duveen has just concluded the purchase for £500,000 of the entire collection of celebrated paintings belonging to Mr. Robert H. Benson, J.P., of London, and Buckhurst, Sussex. This gathering of paintings is the greatest single collection of Italian masterpieces in any private gallery in Europe.

No private European or American gallery occupies a higher place in the opinion of art critics and historians, and no collection has even been established so highly expressive of its owner's aesthetic taste.

The pictures in this collection have long been known to the public through the numerous loan exhibitions held in London and elsewhere to which Mr. Benson was always a most generous contributor. In forming the collection the predictions of Mr. Benson were entirely for the Italian schools of the 14th to the 16th century, and above all for the Great Venetian school and its branches.

Thus the collection comprises eleven pictures of the Madonna and her Child alone, ten of the Madonna attended by saints or angels, eighteen episodes in the life of Christ, and ten paintings of angels, saints, and legends. In six cases there are panels which include portraits of founders or donors who commissioned the pictures for their cells or private altars. Further, there are seven portraits, mostly of the 15th and early 16th centuries, Sienese, Florentine, Milanese, and Venetian.

#### The Florentines.

The Florentines begin with Giotto's followers and proceed through Chiarandajo, Botticelli, and others up to Andrea del Sarto;

while the Milanese of this collection contain, in Luini, examples of the perfection of the native art of Lombardy, as well as of what it became after the advent of Leonardo.

The Central Italians start with a follower of Niccolò da Foligno, and proceed through the school of Fiorenzo di Lorenzo to Signorelli. Special mention must be made of some notable works which bear the stamp of supreme significance and rank with the greatest masterpieces in the world. Among the Sienese pictures are four panels by Duccio di Buoninsegna (1255-1319) which represent scenes from the Life of Christ and include "The Temptation of Christ and the Woman of Samaria," "The Raising of Lazarus," and "The Calling of Peter and Andrew."

"Of great importance, too, are an "Annunciation," 15 x 18 inches, Giovanni di Benvenuto (1470-1524), a portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici's banking partner, Francesco Sassetti, and his son, Teodoro; and hauntingly beautiful "Hylas and the Nymphs," by Piero di Cosimo, and a circular Madonna and Child by Andrea del Sarto.

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### A UNIQUE LEGAL PUZZLE.

#### SEQUEL TO CRIME ON A BRITISH SHIP.

#### VICTIM DIES ABROAD.

An unprecedented case was heard at the Old Bailey last month. The circumstances were these:

A British steamer, King Bledyn, was on a voyage to Genoa, when a galley boy, a Dane named Frederiksen, ran amok while in drink. He attacked the third engineer, Benjamin Burgess, with a knife, and also stabbed George Blagg, who went to Burgess's assistance.

Burgess was put ashore at Las Palmas, where he died; Blagg recovered.

Recently, Frederiksen was put on trial on a charge of attempted murder only. When Mr. Justice Swift expressed surprise counsel said that the reason why Frederiksen was not charged with murder was because, although Burgess was stabbed on an English ship, he died on Spanish territory.

His Lordship: Have you ever before known of a man being tried for attempted murder when, in fact, the victim has died?

Prosecuting Counsel: It is not within my experience.

Suppose the Spanish authorities sought to extradite him for murder?—They could, of course, apply for his extradition.

Mr. Justice Swift said he did not think it desirable to try the man for attempted murder when some other country might desire to prosecute him for murder.

The trial then proceeded for the attempted murder of Blagg only.

Frederiksen was found not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.



## To All Serious Minded People

### Fancy Suggests

the immediate purchase of something which, at the moment, seems immensely desirable. Life is short at best, and uncertain, and why not enjoy it to the utmost. That's human.

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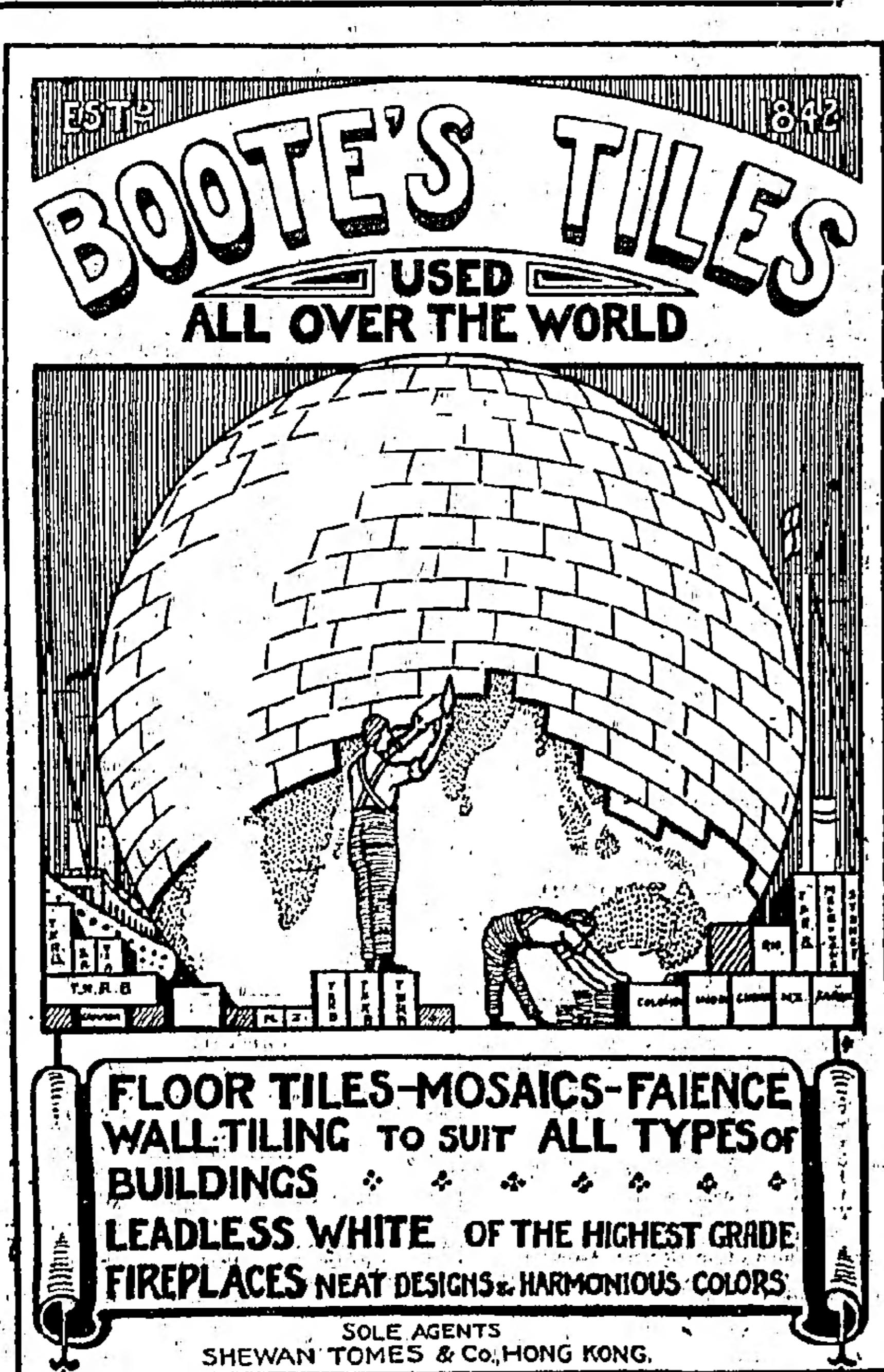
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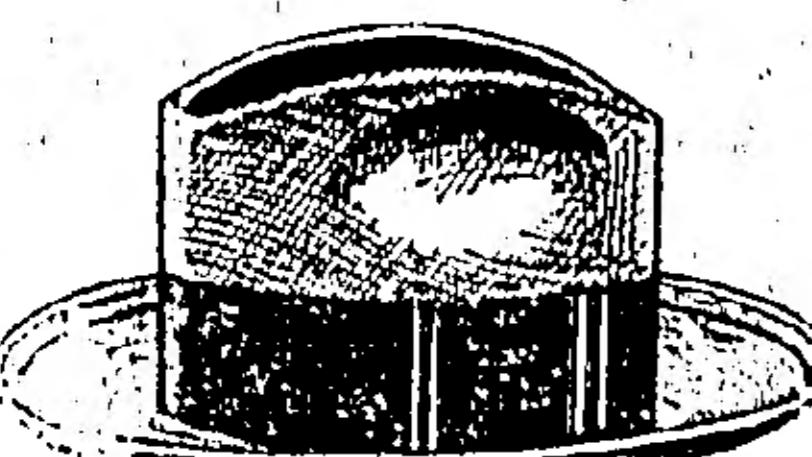
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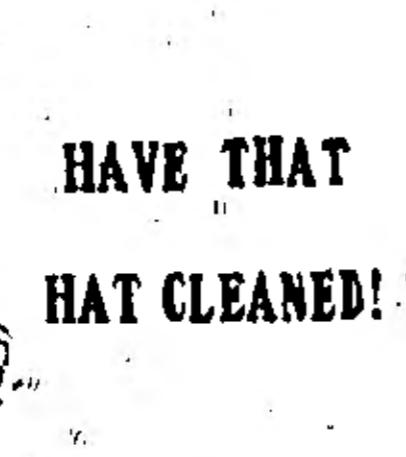
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About £30,000 has been left to her companion, Elizabeth Auld Craig, by Mrs. Anne Martha Mills Boyce, of 16, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W., who died last March, leaving £45,025, with net personality £47,764. She made bequests to relatives and others—including £200 to the Hampstead General Hospital—totalling about £11,000, and the residue goes, as already stated, to her companion.



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M.S. "Asia" ..... 9th September.

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## THE BOY SCOUT'S MILE.

## CODE OF AN INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE.

## IMPRESSIONS FROM SWEDEN.

## THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. MARITCH.

## GETS A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

London, July 13. Mrs. Dorothy Maritch, aged 33, of Herne Bay, was sentenced at London Sessions yesterday to twelve months' hard labour. Mr. Wilberforce, the deputy Chairman, described her as an extremely undesirable person.

Mrs. Maritch, an exceptionally tall and well-built woman—she is said to weigh 26 stone—broke down and sobbed.

Last week she was convicted of having obtained, during three months, jewellery worth £1,300 from West End firms on the pretence that a boarding house at Herne Bay was her property.

The police alleged that Maritch in 1925 got to know a Mrs. Rebecca Pohl, who had been certified as insane, and that since November 1925 Mrs. Pohl's estate had been depleted to the extent of £29,000 through Mrs. Maritch, assisted by a woman of title, two solicitors, and a man who was stated to have been deported from South Africa following a conviction for forgery.

Her real name was believed to be Amour, but she would not give any information about her early life, which was "something of a mystery." She was the wife of an ex-officer in the Russian Naval Reserve.

And everyone is wearing the Scout smile and happy and chummy with everyone else. On the slightest provocation it seems as if pandemonium were let loose. A Scout "yell" is suddenly sent up in one camp, to be followed by other more blood-curdling sounds from those adjacent, followed by howls of happy laughter.

Each morning a short parade is held while the Swedish national flag is slowly hoisted. It is an impressive ceremony—more impressive perhaps because of the riot of colour occasioned by the presence of many national and troop flags. Then follows the morning prayer by the camp padre; just a few homely words, and the contingents return for breakfast.

## The Chief.

This afternoon there is obviously something exciting happening. One can see faces peeping out from among the trees and the glint of colour of flags. Then suddenly the magic words "The Chief" are uttered and almost at once there is a tremendous rush, and yelling their weird call 4,000 boys dash to their allotted places.

There is a sharp pause and tense silence, and then at the call of the Chief to come nearer there is a frantic outburst of cheering from the boys as they surge in one fast wave towards the platform on which the Chief stands.

And in the midst of this spontaneous outburst of youthful enthusiasm there is an element of humour as the battery of cinema men wait just a fraction too long and are swept along with the tide. Only the presence of a small ditch prevents disaster to the cameras.

It is many minutes before the noise of welcome dies down and the clear strong voice of the Chief sounds out like a clarion call over the field. First he thanks the boys of many nations for their welcome and then, he appeals to them to mix and be firm friends long beyond the time of the jamboree, to help bind the nations together and prevent war in the future. And his appeal is greeted with wild and sincere cheering, as it is translated into Swedish. Then the Scouts of the world march past the platform to the admiration of the Chief.

So ended the great function in camp, but there followed a visit by the Chief to the camps. In the evening a camp fire was held close to the edge of the water. Five thousand boys and friends crowded into the natural amphitheatre and listened enthusiastically to the efforts of the various nations. In the gloaming the sound of the bagpipes and the "hooching" of the Scottish Scouts as they danced the eight-some reel, provided a scene to the scene.

It was a gala day in Stockholm when we entered the city and marched down the main thoroughfare past the Chief Scout.

We must not forget to mention the extremely kind way we were treated on our arrival in Copenhagen. Our Danish brother Scouts met us and looked after us for a whole day with a warmth which could not be excelled.

With regard to the old hawker who was yesterday recommended for a free license, by Mr. Lindell, Inspector Grant stated this morning that enquiries showed that the old man was telling the truth. If his Worship would make an order for granting him a free license, this would serve until October, when a full license could be given with funds out of the poor box. His Worship directed the police to arrange these details.

## BLOOD RELATION'S MARRIAGE.

## IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A WILL CASE.

## VOID PROVISIONS.

A man's objection to the marriage of blood relations led to an important judgment by Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division recently.

It was delivered in the matters of the will of the late James Lanyon and the freehold estate of The Mount Braughing, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Lanyon, said his lordship, left his residence estate to his son for life for division among the son's children after him. This bequest, however, was "provided he does not marry a relation by blood, as I wish to mark my great objection to marriage of blood relations."

Common Ancestor Problem.

"The son, a bachelor of 37, said the judge, "is anxious to have his position clearly defined, and he is not unnaturally wishes to know:

Whether, if he, knowingly or unknowingly, marries a blood relation, he loses his life interest.

Whether the provisions of the will in regard to his marrying a blood relation are void.

Whether his future choice of a bride is to be effected by reason of the subsequent discovery that he and his wife had a common ancestor who (say) landed in Pevensey Bay with William the Conqueror.

His Lordship declared, in answer to the first question, that marriage to a blood relation would only appear to affect the children and not the plaintiff at all.

"The definition of blood relation appears clear enough," he continued, referring to the second question.

It cannot here refer to the statutory next-of-kin. In my opinion it describes the relationship existing between two or more persons who stand in lawful descent from a common ancestor.

The chain of descent may be broken by illegitimacy, but, with that qualification, persons descended from common ancestors, however remote, are blood relations.

Plea of Uncertainty.

His Lordship pointed out that the son pleaded that he could never be certain that the person whom he married was not a blood relation, and upon that ground urged the Court to declare that the provision of the will void on the ground of uncertainty.

He (his lordship) had come to the conclusion that the son could never be certain that he was not marrying a blood relation, and that a provision which led to such an uncertainty was a provision which led to a probable prohibition of marriage.

It was, therefore, void of effect and the gift over, whereby the estate would go elsewhere than to the children in the event of the son marrying a blood relation, was void altogether.

## A CREMATION SEQUEL.

## VICAR SUMMONED ON PERJURY CHARGE.

The Rev. David Jenkin Evans, of Clevedon, Somerset, and formerly vicar of Ponferrada, Pembrokeshire, was summoned at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, last month by Mr. C. H. Saville, Barham, a Civil Servant, of Kingsley Avenue, West Ealing, W. 14, for alleged perjury.

Mr. H. E. Kingdom, prosecuting, said Mr. Evans was executor under the will of the late Capt. F. R. Barham, of Treecwm. The charge against Mr. Evans was that last December, for the purpose of an application for cremation, he falsely signed the statutory declaration that the relatives had been informed of the proposed cremation, whereas the only near relatives had not been told.

Illness Kept Secret.

Mr. Barham said he did not know of the cremation until after it had taken place. The undue haste of the cremation and burial had created suspicion.

He would have objected to cremation, as his father, had been ill for some time and none of his children was informed.

Mr. Evans said he had been a close friend of Captain Barham, who said many times he wished to be cremated. When he (Mr. Evans) signed the declaration he believed that the children knew of their father's desire.

Miss Ada Douglas Page, companion for 16 years to Captain Barham, denied the insinuation that she did anything to accelerate the captain's death. Under his will she received £100 a year and two cottages.

The Bench dismissed the charge, each side to pay its own costs.

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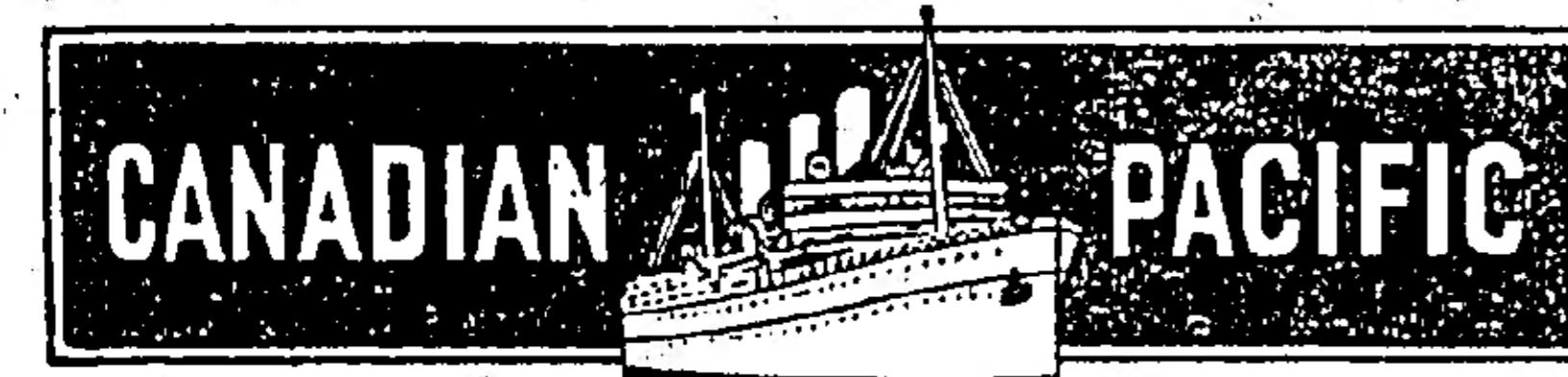
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## SHE "CROWED LIKE A HEN."

## WILL OF ECCENTRIC WOMAN IN DISPUTE.

## THE HUSBAND'S ACTION.

Mr. Justice Hill and a common jury were engaged in the Probate Court, London, recently, in investigating the testamentary affairs of Mrs. Elizabeth Needham Warnett, late of Brixton Road, Stockport, who committed suicide by drowning in a reservoir on August 12, 1926.

Mrs. Clare Spect, a sister, and Miss Gertrude Jackson were plaintiffs, and they propounded a will dated July 2, 1925, under which nearly the whole of the estate, valued about £600, went to the plaintiff in trust. Defendant, Mr. James Warnett, husband of the deceased, alleged that the will was not duly executed, and that his wife was not of sound testamentary capacity, and suffered from delusions.

Opening the case for plaintiffs, Mr. Bucknill said the late Mrs. Warnett was certainly eccentric, but his case was that she had testamentary capacity.

Her relations with her husband latterly were not very happy. She had a child who was mentally defective. In July 1926 she tried to commit suicide by putting her head under a gas oven.

Doctor William H. Broughton, Stockport, who attended Mrs. Warnett for about ten years and up to the time of her death, said she was rather eccentric and dressed out of the ordinary, but was mentally capable. From about 1923 she ran a branch of surgery for him and his partner very conscientiously, but would worry about any messages she had for them. It was nonsense to say she was insane.

Mr. Justice Hill—Used she to hand out medicine to the patients?—Yes. She would take them from a table, and she also attended to the telephone.

Mr. Bucknill—It was a position of responsibility?—Yes.

## "An Undercurrent Scoundrel."

Mr. Abbott (cross-examining) witness if deceased called her as husband a robber, a thief, a liar, and an undercurrent scoundrel, and if the last was a usual phrase?

Mr. Justice Hill—Is it a Stockport phrase or in any way a term of abuse?

Witness—Well, we have a river at Stockport. I do not know if it comes from that.

The Judge—Have you heard the expression "undercurrent scoundrel" before?—I have not.

Mr. Abbott—Do you know the scene when the testatrix crowded like a hen? (Laughter.) It may be normal in hens but not in a human being.

Witness—Comedians do it on the stage.

The Judge—I have heard that some ladies can crow like cocks. (Laughter.)

Mr. Abbott—And there are crowing hens. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. A. P. Thomas, Dr. Broughton's partner, in reply to the Judge said he never had any complaints that Mrs. Warnett handed out bottles of medicine to the wrong people.

The Judge—People suffering from measles did not get the medicine intended for whooping-cough for instance? (Laughter.)—No.

Mr. Henry Green, solicitor, Stockport, described the testatrix as quite capable mentally at the time of the execution of the will. She kept quite cool while discussing her husband.

She said at the time that she had worked hard carrying on the business of an artier and contractor, and that she and her husband did not get on at all well together.

Counsel asked if there was any other discussion.

Witness—Yes. She asked for her bill and paid it straight away. (Laughter.)

Other evidence was given as to the testamentary capacity of the late Mrs. Warnett.

## Cut Out of Benefit.

Mr. Talbot Ponsonby (for the defendant) said that the defence was that Mrs. Warnett suffered from such delusion with regard to her husband and other things that she was not of sound mind and was incapable of making a will. He reminded the jury that she not only cut her husband out of any benefit, but what was more important she cut out her mentally defective son of whom she was exceedingly fond.

Mr. James Knight Warnett, retired builder, and defendant in the action, said he was married to the testatrix on May 23, 1910. There was trouble about a loan immediately when they returned from the honeymoon. Later she accused him of robbing her and called him an "undercurrent scoundrel."

After the birth of the child his wife, said Mr. Warnett, was

## SUPERSTITION AND THE QUEEN.

## PAYING FOR A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

## 6D. FOR LORD PROVOST.

Edinburgh, July 12. There was a delightful incident when the King to-day inaugurated a new housing scheme at Prestonfield, where his Majesty and the Queen each planted a tree.

The King had intimated that he desired to plant his tree and not merely make a pretence of putting some soil on it. As he crossed to where the tree was to be planted he was heard to say to Lord Provost Stevenson, "I am afraid this is a very bad time of the year to be planting trees."

Taking a spade the King put three generous handfuls of soil round the sapling's roots, and striking the spade into the earth in workmanlike fashion, said, "There, I think that will do."

The royal party then moved to the second tree, which was suspended by three strands of ribbon above the hole in which it was to be planted.

The Lord Provost handed the Queen a pair of silver scissors with which to cut the ribbon. This done, the tree settled down into its rooting-place.

But her Majesty was not content. "Can I not put some soil about its roots too?" she inquired.

The spade which the King had just used was handed to the Queen, who sprinkled a little soil about the roots.

Then turning to the Lord Provost the Queen referred to the superstition that to accept a knife or a pair of scissors without paying for it is an omen of "cutting the friendship." She therefore handed the Lord Provost a sixpence, royal token of the purchase of the scissors.

## Housing of The People.

The King, in inaugurating the housing scheme, said:

The Queen and I are very glad to be associated with this scheme at Prestonfield, which by providing healthy and convenient homes in pleasant surroundings will add materially to the welfare of a large number of my people who are at present denied those blessings.

Housing, especially for the working classes, enlists the deep sympathy and warmest interest of the Queen and myself.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles, and along two miles of the route from Holyrood Palace to Prestonfield 36,000 school children were massed and they gave their Majesties a wonderful cheer.

The royal party drove nearly five miles to another housing estate at Lochend, where they visited four of the houses. The visits were unexpected, but the homeliness of the King and Queen invariably put the householders and their families at their ease.

One of the houses visited was that of Mr. Alexander Dickson, a corporation workman, and all five children of the family were assembled.

Immediately the King and Queen entered Margaret, aged 15, played the National Anthem in homely fashion on the piano, and on being complimented by the Queen gave an encore performance.

not the same woman. When the news came of the death of her brother, who dropped down dead in the street she made noises like crowing. At the funeral ladies were not invited. He went out of respect.

They engineered a party in my house that afternoon unknown to me and went down to the cemetery in a cab and made a scene," said the witness. She rarely spoke to him after he came home.

Mr. Ponsonby—What was your wife's condition and manner during election times?—Excitable to a degree.

Was she more than usually excited?—Oh, yes, excessively excited. She continually talked politics, morning, noon, and night, and got excited if you did not agree with her.

Mr. Justice Hill—A lot of people do that who are not insane. (Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Bucknill (cross-examining), witness agreed that his politics and his wife's were not the same.

Counsel—You had quite a big row about the General Election in 1924?—I don't remember.

Don't you remember her having a black eye?—That was nothing to do with the election. There was a quarrel, the witness was understood to say, and his wife got "under the table on the floor." He never touched her in his life except on that one occasion, and that was after she had struck him and he put her down on the floor.

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## MURDER TRIAL SPEECHES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

counsel for the Crown enlightened the jury as to what the Crown case really was. It was remarkable that in a capital case, after a passage of time from the arrest of the man, the Crown had gone into court and opened its case without being able to place on record precisely what the jury was going to be invited to find.

It would seem to carry with it the possibility that they did not know when they opened the case.

## At the Eleventh Hour.

Mr. Jenkins asked the jury to recall that when counsel for the Crown opened the case he was asked to state what the Crown's case was, the answer was monosyllabic—strangulation.

The jury was asked to try a well-defined issue. He put it to them that there being a concrete case on the part of the Crown until the eleventh hour was a matter for their serious consideration whether it had been built up as the case went along. It did not require any considerable mental strain to see that the gross examination of witness upon this particular aspect of the case might have been different.

## Rope Important.

Dealing with the question of the rope, Mr. Jenkins said it had grown and grown until it formed the major evidence. He put it to them that if the Crown attached the importance to the rope that he did, then it was remarkable in the highest degree that no experiments had been conducted for their assistance.

To the best of his recollection the only reference made to the rope by Mr. Fitzroy was that "Exhibit (1), the noose round the neck was an excellent piece of work for strangulation." The importance of the ropes had grown, however, and with all due respect, he considered that the value of evidence attached to them should have been stated at the beginning of the case so that they could train their minds to it.

They were asked by the prosecution to reject altogether the possibility of the woman having hung herself and, asked to say that she met her death by strangulation. All the rest of the defence was "alleged" to be a "frame up." If it was a "frame up" it was remarkably clumsy, and on the evidence he considered it impossible for the jury to believe that it was a "frame up."

## Hanging Demonstrated.

Coming to the question of the actual death, Mr. Jenkins demonstrated on the frame work, which was the height of the room, that when the two pieces of rope (which had formed one piece before the body was cut down), were joined they were so long that the woman's feet would not have been clear of the floor. It was remarkable, however, that from the evidence given by Inspector Lane, the short end of the rope only hung down about six inches, owing to the manner in which it had been tucked over the battens. When they took that length and attached the other piece of rope to it, and then added the length of the woman's body, which was five feet, it would be seen that her feet would be about a foot clear of the ground.

The case is proceeding.

Six more condemned prisoners have been taken from the Ward Road Shanghai, and handed over to the Chinese military authorities for execution. Five of them were shot and the sixth held for further trial. The shooting took place on a piece of vacant ground at the rear of the military yamen in Nantao. All the men maintained a defiant attitude to the last, indulging in ribaldry and outbursts of cursing. There now remain only 18 of the original 89 sentenced by the old Mixed Court, whose execution has hitherto been impossible owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in Shanghai Chinese military circles. They are expected to be disposed of this week in two batches of nine.

There is a strong likelihood, says a writer in the *Evening Standard*, that the War Office will agree to the suggestion made by Sir Robert Sanders that on their return from China the Guards should come via Canada. The idea, he is told, originated with people in London who are interested in the Dominion. They are convinced that a visit of the crack regiments to various centres in Canada would have an inspiring effect, as well as affording a picturesque display. An extensive tour could be arranged, and the *Standard* writer heard that the finding of the money would represent no difficulty. The visit would be welcome in the Dominion.

Inquiries made last night indicate that several of those Chinese who were taken to the hospital suffering from injuries may not recover thus increasing the death roll.

## TRAFFIC SUMMONSES HEARD.

(Continued from Page 7.)

from the wharf. He asked the driver if it was not better to have "waited" instead of driving so recklessly, whereupon an European passenger jumped out of the car and said "If you don't like it, why don't you report to the police?" Witness informed this European that a summons would be taken out against the driver.

In answer to the Magistrate the Inspector said that the car must have been taking that corner at 10 miles per hour at least. The car seemed to have come from Ice House Street.

The Indian constable on post duty at the Ferry Wharf corroborated the Inspector's evidence.

Mr. F. M. Crawford, who was the passenger in the car, was the only witness which the defendant called. He said that he took the car from the Hongkong Club and when the car was making the curve outside the Star Ferry Wharf a man came up and spoke to the driver of the car. Witness could not say what the man said exactly but it was something to the effect that the driving was dangerous to the public. Witness told the man that that was all "nonsense" and that if he thought he had a grievance he should notify the police. The man then told witness that he was a police inspector.

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Major Willson, however, did not alter his decision.

Commander P. L. J. Sebastian, R.N., and Lieut. Commander W. D. Brown, R.N., both gave evidence of the speeding of Car No. 498 on the Repulse Bay Road, about half a mile from the police station.

The car belonged to Dr. S. To Wong who is away from the Colony and will not be back for a few weeks. Major Willson after taking the evidence of the Naval men adjourned the case sine die.

Major Willson, however, did not alter his decision.

They were asked by the prosecution to reject altogether the possibility of the woman having hung herself and, asked to say that she met her death by strangulation. All the rest of the defence was "alleged" to be a "frame up." If it was a "frame up" it was remarkably clumsy, and on the evidence he considered it impossible for the jury to believe that it was a "frame up."

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They were asked by the prosecution to reject altogether